■ BACK PAGE

Mannheim police experiment to rehabiliate young offenders

Mannheim Chief of Police Alfred Stümper will in a few days time be visiting a unique building. Situated on the Neuer Messplatz this club which he will open will cater especially for young people who have *fallen foul of the law*.

At the club they will make merry, dance, listen to beat-music and generally enjoy themselves with the blessing of police who will look on.

The history of the club is quite an adventure. It started five years ago. Then, Ernst Schlösser, an expert on young people, attached to the Mannheim police travelled at the behest of the Chief of Police to Copenhagen.

The Danish capital had already had clubs for young offenders for some years. These *Polities ungdoms Klubber* were situated near slum areas. Their members were the susceptible young, impressionable youths who had already been convicted.

Schlösser came to the same conclusion as had the Chief of Police before him on a visit to California State College in the United States.

He talked with young people and found out quite conclusively that the reason they were so hostile to the police force was that it seemed to represent a negative idea – its job, they thought, was always to forbid!

On the dark streets of Mannheim members of the force attempted to treat the young people they came into contact with in a positive way. Leather-jacketed youngsters in gangs riding motorcycles were no longer hounded but a warm invitation was extended to them: "Come and visit our club".

Members of a class of school-leavers who had been smashing the windows of a *tennis-club* were given the same invitation. Police arrived at their school and as the youngsters prepared themselves for a trip to the police station they were amazed to hear instead that they were invited to the club.

Rooms at the clubhouse filled. They were filled with young people who were labelled 'susceptible to crime' by the police, adolescents who already had at least one conviction behind them and the children of parents doing time who seemed likely to be caught in the inevitable vicious circle, likely to become regular offenders.

Now the club bears the name *Haifischbar*, (Shark Bar). It has been partly *constructed by the youngsters themselves*. Here and there the silence is broken as an electric guitar practising for the next beat session is tuned. There is a banging sound as one lad hammers a leathercloth cover on a stool that has to be prepared for the opening ceremony.

Three old Goggomobil cars, that club members have tinkered around with in police workshops, stand ready for use on the go-cart track. The filmclub makes, edits, scripts and shows its own films.

Schlösser's beatclub has now tempted female members and the young girls are a vital part of its future development: dancing lessons. The message has been received loud and clear: young people need beat music and beat music must be LOUD.

Loud music captures the young and gives them the feeling of warmth they lack,' according to the first scientific report on this subject, a theology thesis based on the Mannheim experiment.

Further attractions organised by the club are visits to the police presidium and conducted tours of the crimebeating installations there. The youngsters are allowed to take a ride in Zed-cars, they can take riding lessons at the mounted p riding school, and they are invit barbecues. The highlight is when they go in green police cars to Fran airport and also take trips to the rom castles of the Rhineland-Palatinate.

What is the cost of this experim Mannheim local authorities subsidis the tune of 5,000 Marks per annum. the scheme is aided by people wor voluntarily in their leisure hours.

Walter Pf
(DIE WELT, 25 Ma



Boys design paper rocket

Two cousins, highschool boy Victor Brantl and physics student Klaus Brantl designed a rocket made from processed paper that they maintain could ben orbit round the Earth. They boys believe that to launch their rocket the costw be only 20,000 Marks as opposed to the millions of dollars necessary for i Kennedy launching. The Brantl's rocket is 25 feet tall and weighs 1.3 tons.
(Phot

The German Tribune
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS
Hamburg, 25 June 1970
Ninth Year - No. 428 - By air
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Moscow accusations delay European security conference

Leonid Brezhnev stated in his election address on 12 June that one of the most important assignments for Soviet foreign policy was the European security conference.

This is a short-term goal for Moscow although it has slipped from being the main item on the Kremlin's agenda since last year. One reason for this is that the Soviet Union is at present putting its back into economic affairs and will be doing so for some weeks to come.

But for Moscow the varied tasks of getting the economy straight and keeping it strong, keeping the Eastern Bloc in line – one has only to consider Czechoslovakia and Rumania – and ensuring peace in Europe are closely interwoven and to a certain extent go hand in hand.

Which of these three items on the agenda is given precedence at any one time is a tactical decision affected by internal affairs. The European security conference is being propagated ceaselessly, although to outsiders it appears that the emphasis on it is varying.

There are few concrete additions to the substance of the conference to report at the moment. Brezhnev has said that Moscow will take all suggestions from other countries into account, but then this was only to be expected. Right from the start the Eastern Bloc has given assurances that everyone will have his say.

The clearest impulse to the conference in recent times has come from the meeting of the Nato council in Rome. Detailed suggestions for mutual détente agreements resulted from this conference. And even more detailed plans for mutual considered withdrawals of troops were drawn up.

On the question of troop withdrawals Moscow has given a speedy and unmistakable sign that it has no such plans for the moment. No reason has been given, but presumably the Soviet Union feels that the time is not ripe in the Eastern Bloc for a reduction of military presence.

Budapest has reacted in a quite different manner. Hungarian Foreign Minister Dr János Péter said on a recent visit to Norway that there should be no objections to troop withdrawals being made an item on the agenda of a European security conference.

Since it is a general rule in communist States for items on the agenda of a conference to be decided in advance it follows that in the Eastern Bloc there is as yet little unanimity on the points to be discussed at a European security conference.

Hence Brezhnev's tactical withdrawal to the two main items on any security conference programme: renunciation of force and mutual cooperation in Europe.

This is not an exhaustive reply to Nato's initiatives. Nato has suggested that as a start and as preparation for the security conference mutual contacts between West and East should be extended by both sides.

If we had not heard from official sources in Moscow on several occasions that there should be no causal relationship between Federal Republic-Soviet Union talks and the European security conference then we would be left to assume that the Kremlin was waiting to hear the results of Egon Bahr's discussions in Moscow.

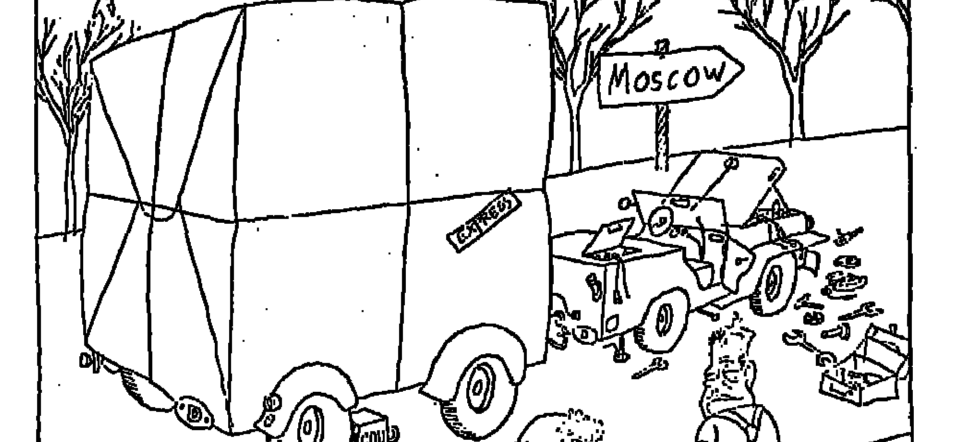
Efforts to bring about renunciation of force between Bonn and Moscow are therefore being treated as a separate and unrelated matter. Moscow is not prepared to let the idea of a security conference be ruined by a possible debate or even just a delay in attempts to reach agreements with Bonn.

This only underlines the confusion that the Soviet Union has nurtured on the matter just how far "the German Question" will influence the European security conference, and in what way.

Andrei Gromyko's visit to Paris stressed how keen all sides are to pave the way to a security conference. Following the Nato meeting in Rome France was congratulat-

Continued on page 2

IN THIS ISSUE



Gumming up the works
(Cartoon: Ironimus/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Diplomat's kidnapping in Brazil shocks

Horrified disbelief grips this country after the kidnapping of another diplomat while the shock of the kidnapping and murder of Graf von Spreti is still lingering in our minds.

Following the assassination of our man in Guatemala comes the stunning news that our ambassador in Brazil, Ehrenfried von Holleben, is now in the hands of terrorists.

In the past Brazil has shown that it puts the safety of diplomats above all other considerations. When the American ambassador Elbrick was kidnapped the government acted with far more responsibility than the powers-that-be in Guatemala. The Brazilian government did not stop short of meeting the kidnappers' demands.

Pamphlets distributed by the kidnappers on this occasion have shown clearly the devious train of thoughts to which South American guerillas are now subject.

The kidnapping of our man in Brazil is excused by pointing out the "sins of omission of all those countries that observe passively the flaunting of the most elementary of human rights in our fatherland", as the guerillas put it.

While we live in a world that is divided up into several nation states each with its own sovereignty it is quite absurd to blame envoys of foreign states with being responsible for the shortcomings of a country's domestic policies.

The guerillas' argument is a negation of the basic rule of non-interference, which must remain for many years yet the inevitable basis for relations between countries. It is no small wonder that mental aberrations of the kind displayed by these guerillas lead to kidnapping if not worse.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 13 June 1970)

Without doubt the results of the local elections in three Federal states, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar, have come as a blow to the government.

The Social Democrats in North Rhine-Westphalia have suffered a great setback, the alarm has been sounded yet again for the Free Democrats and the Christian Democrats can congratulate themselves on a clear-cut victory.

No immediate effects will be felt either in Bonn or in Düsseldorf and without doubt FDP Chairman Walter Scheel was justified in saying that his party and the coalition government in Bonn still has the chance to prove its merit in the remainder of the four-year legislative period.

But no one can deny that the CDU will emerge from these elections strengthened, encouraged and ready for action. The SPD will have much more difficulty containing the CDU opposition in Bonn, Düsseldorf and Hanover.

Brandt's government suffers setback in local elections

Polarisation of the electorate to the two major parties is a continuing tendency. These elections have brought us closer to a two-party system. It seems that the FDP will fall victim to this tendency.

In North Rhine-Westphalia the FDP has scraped through again. In Lower Saxony and the Saar it is now a straight fight between the CDU and SPD. These elections have given an unmistakable position of power to the estwhile strongest party – in Hanover the SPD and the CDU in Saarbrücken.

Heinz Kühn in Düsseldorf is not prepared to accept that the economic policies and the East Bloc and German policies of the government have played a decisive role in these results. His defeated colleagues in the FDP have admitted that this is the case.

The political significance of these elections and the detailed breakdown of the results will lead to many heated discussions.

But one point the government must now bear in mind: charging blindly into *Ostpolitik* disregarding all hurdles and barriers, riding roughshod over the Opposition and government critics will be political suicide.

Lothar Ruehl
(DIE WELT, 15 June 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Vienna Salt talks vital to European peace

Little is known about the progress of the Salt talks in Vienna. The tenor of reports varies between subdued optimism and mild scepticism but is nothing if not vague.

Strategic arms limitation is, when all is said and done, a long-term aim. The present round of talks will probably come to a close at the beginning of next month, to be followed by a further round in Helsinki in the autumn and more talks in Vienna next spring.

Strategic arms limitation also covers a wide range of topics and both the Russians and the Americans have pledged themselves to maintain strict secrecy.

It can nonetheless be assumed that the Americans are prepared to discuss a fair number of Soviet proposals. Following an analysis of possible treaty drafts and their effect on individual arms categories they have arrived at a kind of package that can be subdivided into three general categories:

– a limitation in the number of missiles regardless of qualitative improvements such as multiple independently-targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRV),

– a limitation in both the number and the efficacy of missiles, the difficulty of course being that of effective controls,

– and a reduction in offensive armed forces with no qualitative limitations.

Each of these possibilities would have repercussions on the construction of anti-missile systems, which are the key to an understanding of the Salt talks.

The US governement wants at all costs to negotiate from a position of strength. It insists, even during the course of the Vienna talks, on adding the finishing touches to the third of twelve projected Safeguard bases and on equipping Polaris and Minuteman missiles with MIRV warheads.

Regardless of hopes that might be harboured, Defence Secretary Laird recently concluded by means of some strange dialectic, the Federal government cannot work on the assumption that the Salt talks will come to a successful conclusion. In other words, he would welcome an agreement but the other side must take the first step.

The history of the test-ban treaty shows that it is pointless to want to stabilise the nuclear arms race while technological innovations in this sector remain eminently possible.

The construction of the Safeguard anti-missile shield is one such innovation and is particularly critical for the course of the Salt talks because at the moment nuclear potential is evidently roughly balanced, albeit a parity in which both sides possess an enormous overkill capacity.

Insane though it may sound, the United States at present possess fifteen times and the Soviet Union eight times the capactiy to wipe out the other side's fifty largest cities.

Regardless of the overkill ratio at any given moment neither side can hope to avoid the fatal counter-strike of the other by means of a surprise first strike.

At the present juncture Safeguard represents unnecessary provocation. It forces the Soviet Union to perfect and enlarge its own missile potential and also compels Moscow to renew the outdated anti-missile shield around the Soviet capital. The result cannot fail to be a new spiral in the nuclear arms race and to make deterrence an even more costly business.

There is another dangerous trend too. Mutual compulsion to accelerate the development of new weapons systems will permanently undermine arms limitation agreements already reached.

Arms control negotiations seem doomed to tag along behind arms development for all time. Washington can only break this vicious circle by exchanging the illusion of military superiority for the reality of strict arms limitation.

Salt also involves the future of Nato and its European members. In an age of increasingly expensive defensive and offensive systems doubts could arise as to whether Western European retains any possibility of bringing influence to bear on the course of events, which would not exactly be to the benefit of confidence within the alliance.

The more the cost of new weapons systems increases the more symbolic the European contribution to the defence pact will become under the American nuclear umbrella, which itself, if only for technical reasons, provides only dubious protection.

The strategy of appropriate retribution, which provides the European members of Nato with the opportunity of retaining a certain importance within the alliance and is thus of political significance would then be meaningless.

Salt involves not only the future of the great powers but also the fate of Nato and Europe.

Christian Potyka

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 June 1970)

Four-power talks on Berlin

The Four-power talks on Berlin, r... running more smoothly, are li... soon to gain in depth. From two-... the Berlin talks have recently been e... phasised as the fulcrum of East-West r... tions.

The Bonn Federal government has ... ed that progress on the Berlin question ... the sine qua non of ratification of ... agreement with the Kremlin on renu... tion of the use of force.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Sc... mann informed his Soviet opposite n... ber, Andrei Gromyko, that for Paris de... lopments on the Berlin question will b... criterion for judging whether a Europ... security conference is worthwhile.

Both statements bring a certain pr... sure to bear on the delegations in Berl... As Bonn is interested in an agreement ... renunciation of the use of force it ... pects, as it were, that the Western pow... will arrive at a solution acceptable ... itself.

The Western powers are in no ... position. In view of ties between ... and Berlin they cannot demand mo... Moscow than Bonn itself does. On ... other hand they do have a special resp... sibility for ensuring the viability of W... Berlin and are bound to act in accorda... with their own convictions.

Moscow is under less pressure to ne... tiate and is interested in so doing o... insofar as progress on Berlin is felt t... essential for the West to agree to a E... pean security conference. There can ... no certainty on either point.

As regard the negotiation position ... latest comments on the Berlin questi... deserve close examination. The Fede... Cabinet has noted that it is assuming ... the Four-power talks will lead to ... guards for the close ties between ... Federal Republic and West Berlin an... unrestricted access to the city.

M. Schumann told Mr Gromyko t... France expected West Berliners to ... granted the same rights of access to ... Berlin as West Germans and freedom ... access to and from Berlin to be gua... teed, if necessary by a Four-power ... and finally that economic links betw... West Berlin and the Federal Republ... respected.

The Soviet ambassador will prob... soon begn to probe the exact signific... of these formulas.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 9 June ...)

European security conference

Continued from page 1

ed by Moscow for warming to the idea of a security conference like other countries.

But while in Paris Gromyko heard from President Georges Pompidou and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann that France was hoping for something definite from the security conference. France wanted *novation* in Europe and not just recognition of the status quo in international law.

We do not know the details of Gromyko's reply. But if his answer had led to any kind of rapprochement there would surely have been at least an inkling of this in the final communiqué but when it comes to the European security conference it is recognised that France holds a key position.

Moscow has attacked European countries for allegedly sabotaging the security conference. The accusing finger has been pointed at several European nations in their turn.

Yet this attack should really be levelled [illegible] who would participate in a European security conference. But their Nato emissary recently demanded that Brezhnev's doctrine of limited sovereignty for East Bloc satellites should be an item on the conference agenda.

Since Moscow denies that such a doctrine even exists it is not hard for the Soviet Union to make accusations of "sabotage" sound convincing.

On the other hand there is no denying that the Russians are not being sufficiently forthcoming about the lines they wish the conference to take. A battle for the safety of Europe as a pillar of anti-imperialism, which *Pravda* spoke of recently, is not a sufficient agenda for a conference.

Maxim Fackler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 June 1970)

Rumania still continues to tread individual path

Rumania is once more in the international limelight. The Rumanian government has just proposed to Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia the creation of a standing conference of Balkan countries, a kind of Balkan pact. Even Albania, it is expressly emphasised, is not to be excluded.

In detail and regardless of existing military and economic links the plan provides for regular bilateral and multilateral contacts between the countries of South-Eastern Europe with the aim of ending existing territorial and other differences.

Above all it is hoped that this arrangement would help to lay groundwork for a European security conference.

There have been a number of generally unsuccessful attempts to induce the Balkan countries to pursue a common policy since the Second World War. Soon after 1945 there was the Tito-Dimitrov plan, which came to naught because Stalin disapproved.

As a result of Stalin's pressure a Balkan military pact was concluded between Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey but disappeared into oblivion soon after the dictator's death.

Bulgaria wanted to include all Balkan countries in a nuclear-free zone but this too was vetoed by Moscow. And now there is Nicolae Ceausecu's renewed attempt to bring about a degree of coordination in the Balkans, an attempt that doubtless has Tito's approval.

Putting this Rumanian Balkan plan into practice should prove anything but easy. The group of countries in question includes two members of the Warsaw Pact (Rumania and Bulgaria), two Nato countries (Turkey and Greece), neutral communist Yugoslavia and Maoist Albania.

Although at first glance the proposal would appear to be a new and skilful Rumanian move to cross the designs of Big Brother in the Kremlin and create a counterweight to Soviet pressure for integration, Moscow could well approve of the initiative insofar as it furthers one of the principal present aims of the Warsaw Pact, the holding of a European security conference.

The Rumanian plan would only encounter embittered Soviet opposition if Balkan links were to reach a point where Moscow's influence in South-Eastern Europe seemed likely to suffer.

Rumania's ties with Yugoslavia are close and cordial, with Turkey and Greece good and even with Albania fairly normal. The only serious difficulty lies in relations with unconditionally pro-Soviet Bulgaria, which is continually feuding with Yugoslavia over Macedonia as well.

It is worth noting that Rumania has not included its neighbour to the north-west, Hungary, particularly because the Hungarian minority in Rumania represents a serious difficulty in ties between the two.

Whatever may lie behind Rumania's latest move it underscores both Rumania's special role within the Eastern Bloc and Bucharest's constant efforts to help supersede what it considers to be anachronistic bloc politics at least in its own corner of Europe.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 10 June 1970)

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PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Eberhard Wagner
ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz
EDITOR: Alexander Anthony
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR: Geoffrey Penny
GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

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POLITICS

Big changes at the Foreign Office after Duckwitz and Harkort retire

Real changes have taken place in the top positions of the Foreign Office. State Secretaries Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz and Günther Harkort have retired. Their positions have been taken by Paul Frank, up to now director of Political Department I, and Freiherr Sigismund von Braun, formerly ambassador to Paris.

Harkort resigned some months before his official retiring age to give his successor a chance of acquainting himself with the difficult questions of the European Community and European policy in general during the summer recess.

Sigismund von Braun has proved himself as former chief of protocol and as ambassador to the United Nations in New York and on the Quai d'Orsay.

He is not only a well-known figure in the salons of Paris, New York and London, but also a purposeful person with an alert political instinct that can be expected to help him in the laborious process of assimilating knowledge of all the indispensable details needed in his new post.

He is taking over his new position at a time when the Foreign Office's leading role in both economic and European policy is being contested more than ever by other Ministries.

In his new field of activity he can rely on department head Axel Herbst, of the Foreign Ministry's Department for Trade Policy and as a former director general of the European Economic Community, a man who is well-informed of the problems and methods in Brussels.

It is an open secret that membership of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) played a decisive role in the choice of Harkort's successor.

This step sees the introduction into the Foreign Office of a practice already started by the Socialist-Liberal coalition in other Ministries. At State Secretary level – the person responsible for directing the department continuously – party membership has been made a requirement for promotion.

This bad practice should not however be imposed on new State Secretary von Braun as an additional burden.

Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz is retiring eight months after reaching the age limit. After the change of government last autumn and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt's entry into the office of Chancellor, both Brandt and his successor Walter Scheel thought it advisable to leave the direction of the Foreign Office in the calm hands of the experienced Duckwitz.

It is regretted, and not only in the Foreign Office, that something of a shadow has fallen over Duckwitz's departure. Foreign Minister Scheel had not been informed by his State Secretary that Chancellor Brandt had written a personal letter to Polish Premier Gomulka and entrusted it to Duckwitz who was on the point of leaving for Warsaw to continue the talks.

Scheel was rightly indignant about this, especially as chance circumstances embarrassingly revealed that the Foreign Minister was uninformed.

Nobody maintains, nor even insinuates, that this was anything more than an oversight. Duckwitz wanted to resign immediately because of this technical hitch which revealed that the close relations between the former Foreign Minister and this State Secretary can endanger the authority of the present Foreign Minister.

When Brandt moved from the Foreign Office into the Chancellor's Office, he was not only followed by several officials headed by State Secretary Egon Bahr.

To ensure close coordination between the Foreign Office – a frequent omission during the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats – the Chancellor proposed, and the Foreign Minister agreed, that State Secretary Duckwitz should take part at the daily conference in the Chancellor's Office.

Duckwitz was probably the best informed State Secretary of the Foreign Office in internal cabinet affairs since the Federal Republic was set up.

But this naturally involved the assurance of responsibilities that a Foreign Minister responsible for the direction of foreign policy could not witness with benevolence. And, moreover, a Foreign Minister representing the far weaker coalition partner and a man who cannot afford to play the role of aide de camp.

It is therefore understandable that Scheel ended his State Secretary's special role in the Chancellor's Office. The new State Secretary, Paul Frank, will no longer attend the daily conference.

Paul Frank is a man who combines the talent for clear analysis with the energy necessary for a political ideal. Foreign Minister Scheel could not have made a better choice.

Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz has been State Secretary responsible for the Foreign Office for about two and a half years. During this time he has cooperated on the Eastern European policy begun by the Kiesinger-Brandt government and energetically continued by the Brandt-Scheel government.

In this his undogmatic mode of thought, his sense for reality and his knowledge of the problems and persons involved proved useful to him.

He was also an excellent administrator of the complicated Foreign Office set-up. He brought with him one quality that he may have inherited from his liberal home town of Bremen – the ability, not very frequent in this country, of allowing his staff to come to full development as individuals and yet at the same time directing them with a steady hand.

He mastered the art of ruling with gestures and not, or only rarely, with instructions. An ironic remark can have a stronger effect than a word of command – at least, as long as we live in a society of free people.

Duckwitz did not think much of deadly seriousness. The daily conferences under his chairmanship were not only an objective debate and distribution of the day's work, but often a discussion spiced with fun and laughter.

Duckwitz did not make a holy cow of the basic principle that people were less important than the matter at hand. He often had more than an understanding smile for colleagues who were in difficulty.

Duckwitz will head the next round of talks with Poland this month. An understanding with the Poles is an object of political conviction for Duckwitz, a man who has for years advocated a more flexible Eastern European policy.

New State Secretary Paul Frank will now be responsible for continuing this flexible Eastern European policy on the political and diplomatic level. He will have to be prepared for disappointments!

Georg [illegible]

(CHRIST UND WELT, 5 June 1970)

Warrant issued for arrest of lawyer Horst Mahler

At 34 he can already claim to be a figure of contemporary history. Horst Mahler is a lawyer resident in one of the best areas of Berlin, the banks of the Lietzensee in Charlottenburg.

He is in practice with two other lawyers. The county court recently forbade the partnership from describing itself as a "socialist lawyers' collective".

Admired, though not always without reservations, by the extra-parliamentary opposition (APO), he is largely viewed with alarm by ordinary citizens.

Newspapers have found many labels for him, including "Polit-lawyer", "politically committed legal adviser to the APO", "lawyer of the left", "left-wing advocate" or "string-puller of the extra-parliamentary opposition".

Years ago a Berlin senator said, "Mahler is an irritation whom we have to put up with as best we can."

With his assumed though not yet proved part in the release of arsonist Andreas Baader by force of arms from an institute in the Berlin suburb of Dahlem where he was working under guard, Mahler seems to have passed beyond the limit where society can still find him tolerable.

The warrant issued by the county court for Mahler's arrest puts a stop to Mahler's unusual career – at least for the time being.

His beginnings were so different. His father was a dentist and a member of a students' duelling club. His mother moved from Dessau to West Berlin in 1949, fearing that her children could succumb to communist influences.

Mahler had been a member of the Free German Youth in Dessau. After passing his school-leaving examinations with distinction in West Berlin he became a student at the Free University and joined the "Thuringia" students' body.

He did not take exception to the obligatory duelling, nor the rules of drinking and conduct that were not always acceptable to him.

When he joined the Socialist Students' Union (SDS) the "Thuringia" granted him an honourable discharge.

Mahler had also become a member of the Social Democrats but as this party had split with the SDS he was once again faced with a decision. Mahler decided in favour of the SDS.

At this point Horst Mahler began to study Marx and he swung to the left. He became politically committed and continued with this commitment even though he was given a friendly warning by the supreme court justice Wassermann during his period as junior attorney.

After passing his examinations he joined one of the most well-known Berlin legal practices for a short while before branching off on his own. And he was lucky with cases that he defended, regardless of politics, and made a name for himself.

In 1964 for example he acted as defending lawyer in the Thyssen-Bank case. Two years later he was the first German lawyer to succed with a complaint to the European Commission for the Protection of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

He advised and represented well-known people from the economic world of Berlin, though these quickly pulled out when they saw that Mahler's clientele was assuming an increasingly revolutionary character.

His new customers were people like Teufel and Langhans, though he also defended Peter Brandt, the son of the present Chancellor.



(Photo: dpa)

Since then there has been no end to clients from the extra-parliamentary opposition, the Republican Club and other extreme left-wing groups.

He also represented Baader, the department store arsonist whom he visited in prison several times with Free University lecturer Ulrike Meinhof, who is still on the wanted list.

But Mahler does not only appear in courtrooms and prison visiting rooms. He can be seen at almost every demonstration in the streets of Berlin, and usually in the front row.

He gave legal advice in a Berlin department store when left-wing groups demonstrated there against the late closing time. He set up a legal aid fund so that left-wingers could have legal representation even if they could not afford it.

His most spectacular appearance at a demonstration was after the attempted murder of Rudi Dutschke when Springer House on Kochstrasse was the target. This brought him a civil suit from Springer, though he was unable to change the trial into a political meeting.

Mahler has no clear political creed. People looking for the motives of his action and behaviour always have to rely on a few isolated sentences.

In a New Year's address he once expressed the wish "that the student protest movement gained ground and grasped other sections of the population to create the pre-requisites for a change of social conditions."

When defending demonstrators who had protested against the film *Africa Addio* he described himself: "As a citizen and a lawyer I must identify myself with the accused."

If occasion arises, he dispenses with a defence speech, out of protest of course, or refuses to have anything more to do with the brief (also out of protest).

Out of protest against the "uniforms of the servants of justice," he appears in the courtroom without a robe. He is summoned to one preliminary proceedings after another and the Berlin Senate was once asked whether it found Mahler's activities within the extra-parliamentary opposition and his continual violations of the public order act in Berlin to be compatible with the authority of a lawyer.

The picture of this man is exceedingly

Continued on page 5

(Photo: Staatsbibliothek Berlin Bildarchiv, Handke)

■ CENTREPIECE

Friedrich Engels' work re-appraised at Wuppertal

Anniversaries falling in the year 1970 all seem to have a special link with revolutionary aims and aspirations in European history. Beethoven's Hölderlin's and Hegel's works would not have been what they are without bourgeois ideas of freedom coupled with bourgeois ideas of pathos, dating from 1789.

The effect of Engels' and Lenin's works is based on their conviction of the leading role of the proletariat in contempory events and future events.

Among these great names that of Engels who also celebrates his jubilee this year, seems comparatively modest. Appearances are deceptive.

Although it is not Engels' centenary there are three occasions for remembering him this year.

150 years ago on 28 November 1820 Friedrich Engels was born in Barmen, 125 years ago the young son of a textile manufacturer gave his famous Elberfeld speech in which he predicted for the first time the upsurge of Socialism and Communism and 75 years ago on 5 August 1895 Friedrich Engels died in London.

Strangely it usually requires such mathematical juggling for Engels' name to come to the fore, since he is almost always in the shadow of Karl Marx. He is commonly thought of as the popular and even vulgar exponent of Marxist thought.

It is largely thanks to Wuppertal, Engels' native city, that this anniversary year is being celebrated. About fifty researchers into Engels' life and work from all over the world were invited to a scientific conference. About thirty lectures on varied themes were delivered in four days.

The series of lectures started off with the theme of the young Engels, the theoretician of political economy and the military expert, then followed lectures on Engels role in the international workers movement and finally an appreciation of his philosophy of life and concept of history.

Wuppertal made painstaking preparations for this working conference of experts in honour of one of the city's most famous sons. But the city contravened the usual fashion on such occasion by refusing to surround the event with the glare of publicity and other flamboyant trappings.

The planning and the setting for the event were attractively arranged. Participants in the gathering represented to a certain extent the elite of international Engels researchers.

Professors Malysch and Tartakovsky came from the Moscow Institute for Marxism-Leninism and the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party.

Professors Timofeyev and Wassin came from the Institute for the International Workers Movement at the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Union.

The German Democratic Republic was represented by notable Engels researchers including Cornu, Gemkow, Kalweit, Hahn and Kuczynski [illegible]

Some notable names in the Federal Republic contingent were H. Mommsen from Bochum University, A. Schmidt, from Frankfurt and an adherent of the Adorno school of thought, J. Schleifenstein from the Institute for Marxist Studies and Research in Frankfurt, W. Fabian from Cologne and G. Eckert from Brunswick, who was elected chairman of the conference.

Lecturers and participants in the discussions came from places as far flung as France, Belgium, The Netherlands, the United States, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Israel and Switzerland.

rise of monopolies and predicted future gigantic mergers of already large companies and foretold how vulnerable they would be in times of crisis. With this he successfully contradicted bourgeois theoreticians such as Lujo Brentano.

Engels greatest claim to fame is that he foresaw the risks of modern imperialism at the time when it was just beginning. Without doubt in his later years Engels could be regarded as being a very modern thinker.

Engels' role as a commentator on the history of war and as a military expert was not generally appreciated until later. In the Federal Republic this aspect of his creative work has been given very little attention until quite recently. Hans G. Helms in his critique on Federal Republic editions of the works of Marx and Engels, published last year, was justified in claiming that this is "a particularly striking gap" in the literature on Engels.

In this respect the Wuppertal conference could be said to have broken new ground. A whole section of the conference with three long lectures was devoted to Engels' studies on war.

Werner Hahlweg from Münster reported on an edition of unpublished military documents among Marx' and Engels' literary estate which is being prepared for publication with a critical introduction and footnotes.

Jehuda L. Wallach from Tel Aviv gave a comprehensive picture of the correspondence of Engels on the history of war.

Claus-D. Kernig from Freiburg expounded a genesis of modern theories of conflict from the relationship of studies on war and theories on society in Engels' works.

He said: "Engels was qualified to comment on military matters of this nature since he considered himself responsible for society and since he viewed war as being simply a form of expression of social intercourse imbued with professional competition.

"Whereas Karl von Clausewitz regarded war as 'on extension of politics with other forces intervening', Engels considered war on the battlefield as an exaggerated form of battles within society . . ."

If Engels knew in his youth that the studies of war and of society were closely intermeshed, he realised in the last years of his life that as a result of technological development on the military plane the conditions for the revolutionary battle had been drastically altered.

Violent revolt became inadvisable. If the proletariat were driven to bloody revolt it would just be cut down by gunfire, since everything had changed "to the advantage of the military".

Engels commented: "We, the 'Revolutionaries', the 'subversive element' we thrive far better by legal means rather than illegal methods and usurpation."

Justifiably Engels condemned blind "aktionismus". Revolutionaries of the new left would do better to study the tactician Engels than following Bakunin or Mao.

Professor Kernig's cleverly constructed lecture culminated with the statement that Engels' teachings on the subject of war are scarcely applicable now in the nuclear age.

As a result Kernig considers that the status quo will be maintained. He foresees the march of Socialism being halted and thinks it unlikely that capitalism will perish.

This is a thesis which opens fire on difficulties within the Communist camp (which is quite justified) and which at the same time pays lip service to a danger[ous]ly one-sided self-assuring process.

Obviously one would expect to [hear] from the lips of a confirmed anti-M[arxist] that he considers Marxism the [...] doctrine of a complete age.

The conference was justifiably de[scribed as] "scientific". With this theme how co[uld it] possibly be otherwise?

It was in no way spared current p[oli]tical allusions and more or less o[pen] feuds.

When Jan Radoslav from Belg[rade] stressed that Engels was "the first S[ocial]ist who predicted a Yugoslav state i[n the] days when the fight was against tsa[rism] the barb which this sentence conta[ined] aimed to dig into the Russians' flesh [was] unmistakable.

Professor Wassin from Moscow ca[me] with a surprise on the last afternoo[n of] the conference when he spoke on "Fr[ied]rich Engels and certain problems of [the] world-wide workers movement in t[he] present-day world".

The Communists, he said, take i[nto] account the fact that there are se[rious] discrepancies in ideological realms b[e]tween them and Social Demo[crats]. "They are, however, of the opinio[n that] these discrepancies cannot stand [in the] way of discussions between the [two] groups designed to benefit the w[orking] classes."

A number of spectators believed [that] this statement was sensational.

Whereas many people considered [that] Wassin was merely warming up [old] popular front slogans Federal Rep[ublic] participants in the conference we[re]

more inclined to think that his statem[ents] were a carefully directed gesture i[n con]nection with negotiations betwee[n this] country and the Soviet Unio[n on] detente.

On the other hand scarcely one sp[eaker] from the German Democratic Rep[ublic] missed this opportunity to criticis[e the] situation in the Federal Republic. T[he] remarks were often said in passing [but] they were relatively to the point. C[han]cellor Brandt was criticised on a nu[mber] of occasions by the East Berlin [con]tingent for his remark made in [...] this year in an interview that Engels [was] "a notable man and a delightful [...] fier".

In the following press conferen[ce Pro]fessor Gemkow from East Berlin c[alled] for future conferences of this natu[re to] take great account of the practical c[on]sequences of Engels' doctrines as p[rac]tised in the German Democratic [Re]public. Why not? The question th[en] arises how far the present-day setup [in] the GDR corresponds to Engels' conc[ept] of Socialism.

Historical materialism is a negat[ive] judgment on the history of mankind. [For] this reason we have been forced up t[o] the present day insofar as we fa[vour] historical materialism to regard history [as] being virtually a product of natural la[ws].

This would mean condemning histo[ry] as an unconscious natural process, [but] this does not mean that we can break [free] from its ties that bind us.

Theories such as this were expressed [by] Professor Schmidt from Frankfurt [who] attempted in his virtuoso lecture to d[raw] a dividing line between natural forces [and] the dialectic of history.

It proved to be at the end a confere[nce] which showed with the minimum [of] effort the concept of Friedrich Engels [as] a man with a relevant place in [con]tempory history.

He was shown to be not just a sk[ilful] tactical adviser for the internatio[nal] workers movement and an outstandi[ng] political economist but also a histori[cal] philosopher.

Ivo Frenzel

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 June 1970)

Hard facts and conciliation

Most lectures were issued on duplicated sheets and the length of speeches, indeed the whole timetable, was strictly adhered to by the organisers.

Discussions were full of hard facts, but they were always conciliatory in form, and thus a West-East dialogue of a very successful kind was held in a harmonious atmosphere, devoid of all tension.

The Russian contingent was very impressive with its urbane casualness and here and there an example of sparkling wit. Delegates from the German Democratic Republic, particularly Professors Gemkow and Hahn, were glowing examples of overwhelming rhetoric and profound knowledge.

The Wuppertal conference reached no revolutionary conclusions. For instance it was not deemed necessary to bring the work of Friedrich Engels up-to-date or re-interpret it. That was hardly to be expected.

But the conference did manage to blow away many of the cobwebs and much of the dust from Engels' books, prejudices were exploded and finally the significance of his works for the modern world was expounded.

Engels himself was always reserved in his judgments of his own achievements. Fame and honours that came his way after Marx' death were always brushed side by him. Without doubt he often limited himself to being a populariser.

At the same time his own individual sch[illegible]ake him one of the most significant and original spokesmen for political economy. On this subject Karl Marx himself learned some decisive ideas from Friedrich Engels.

Professor Malysch from Moscow gave a running account of how Engels as an expert on national economic traditions developed political economy.

Professor Jürgen Kuczynski from East Berlin showed how in Engels' works all theory is put over in practice taking as his example a few lines of an Engels' footnote from the third volume of *Das Kapital*.

He said that Engels had the gift "of recognising economic changes of great social significance long before they became effective on a broad basis."

In 1845 Engels introduced the expression "industrial revolution". With this expression he characterised a whole epoch. Forty years later he analysed the

■ LABOUR RELATIONS

Westdeutscher Rundfunk probes foreign workers' problems

We would be able to do our own work alone, even without foreign workers and without demanding too great a sacrifice from people, wherever they work. We can fill all jobs vacant."

These were Ludwig Erhard's words, one-time Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and later Chancellor. He said them at a speech on the economic situation in May 1964.

He was then speaking for the vast majority of citizens in the Federal Republic. Even today, after being used to living with foreign workers for some years, people are not prepared to accept them as equals.

Instead the average citizen considers the foreign worker to be a necessary evil to maintain our economic strength, and one that we must put up with.

A survey conducted by Westdeutscher Rundfunk, the broadcasting service, showed that 73 per cent of citizens of the Federal Republic believed that foreign workers should not be allowed into the country in the first place.

The city of Cologne commissioned a small study group of this country's Association for Social Analytical Research to go into the background of these findings and the difficulties involved in integration.

Karl Bingemer, Edeltrud Meistermann-Seeger and Edgar Neubert have now brought together the results, a comprehensive and intensive study into the problems of the foreign worker and proposals for a possible solution in a book entitled *Life as a Foreign worker – the Success and Failure of Integration*, published by Westdeutscher Verlag of Opladen. The 235 page work costs 28 Marks.

Workers of four nationalities in the Cologne area, Spanish, Italians, Greeks and Turks, were interviewed along with the local population on their attitude to various points.

This was supplemented by a personality structure test which compared the results of the various foreign nationalities with each other and with the local population.

As expected, the authors of the book always came across prejudice that was more pronounced the less direct contact the interviewed person had with the foreign workers.

"Foreign workers, it was learnt, are just foreigners to the inhabitants of Cologne. "They are different to us, they are strange and odd."

When handed a list of characteristics the city folk of Cologne with no contact with foreign workers usually said that they had little perseverance, they did not like work, were unreliable, hot-blooded, noisy, easy-going and dirty.

This picture soon changed when the person interviewed had contact with foreign workers. They were then poor, polite, clumsy, modest, good lovers and hard-working. And, the authors say, "All sections of the population found the foreign workers' ability to find greater pleasure in things objectionable."

By opposing the foreign worker, the local population is forcing him to take up a position beneath that of the lowest class. By banishment to this group the foreigner is harmless as a man yet still useful as a worker.

Edeltrud Meistermann-Seeger concludes, "The subconscious motivation for the emotional attitude to the foreign worker can be explained as the absolute avoidance of a past chapter of history – forced labour in the Second World War. Minimising the position and value of the foreign worker helps to reduce, or at least veil, feelings of guilt resulting from the past."

The survey showed that there was no cliché that could cover the four nationalities interviewed and that the Spanish were the favourites of the people of Cologne.

The Spanish attracted the most positive judgement. The local population preferred to have them as friends and not the other groups. 36 per cent of those interviewed would agree to the marriage of their daughter or sister to a Spaniard while only 24 per cent would approve of a marriage with one of the other groups.

On the other hand citizens of Cologne have no sympathy or understanding for the Turks, the largest group of foreign workers in the city.

"Instead of willingness to oblige and readiness to have contact, Turks come across misunderstanding and total rejection by the local population. They feel that they are not wanted, they feel foreign, isolated. They see their rights and claims impaired."

The authors did not stop at revealing these and other facts. They also tried to give explanations based on history, character and tradition.

They established that the total rejection of the Turks by the local population led to great discontent as it is precisely the Turks who come to the Federal Republic with the most illusions. It is this frustration that is probably the cause for this group having the highest rate for crimes of violence.

Sensational newspaper reports on crimes committed by foreign workers always lead people in this country to believe that the crime rate is particularly high among foreigners.

But the survey has shown that this is false. The crime rate for the home population in the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia is actually twice as high as that of the foreign workers.

Foreign workers have not come to this country to earn a lot of money as quickly as possible, as is generally assumed by the home population.

Most of them felt the need for freedom, they were looking for a better field for their talents and ability and wanted security from outside forces. One subconscious motivation was the overpowering urge to leave their homeland because of their sense of failure. This fact makes possible difficulties in their new environment particularly dangerous.

According to whether their expectations are fulfilled or not, they react quite differently when coming to this country. They go into isolation, they resign themselves to their fate or try to break the home population's defence mechanisms with persistent and frequently aggressive initiatives.



Foreign workers' children being taught German (Photo: dpa)

"At any rate," Karl Bingemer writes, "This results in frustrations which become more violent, the less the conventional patterns of behaviour of the foreign worker's homeland is known to the home population and the less similar they are."

In Cologne it could be seen that Greeks and Italians, who have an active, critical relationship to the law and the State, integrated more successfully than the Spanish and Turks who were brought into difficulties by authoritarian pressures at home.

"While foreign workers from Turkey usually react aggressively to serious frustration, Spaniards more often respond with flight, return to their homeland, resignation or depressions."

The main reason for discontent in this country was, apart from linguistic difficulties, housing problems. Foreign workers are generally interested in living in private accommodation even if this proves more expensive.

But economic concerns only bother about houses and flats for the families that follow when they are interested in female labour or when they want to keep certain foreign workers.

Local people will not be restricted in their own needs in housing plans for foreign workers. The local councils are guided by political considerations.

The Ministry of Housing fears that mixed housing patterns such as those that demand that foreign workers and the local population live together would meet with protest.

But the survey has proved this fear groundless. When citizens of Cologne were asked whether they would approve of a foreign worker living next door to them, 37 per cent said they would not mind.

48 per cent of people with no more than an elementary school education, those who normally came into question as neighbours of foreign workers, approved as long as they had contact with them. Only eight per cent approved without contact.

Complaints by foreign workers are justified. This is shown by the fact that 72 per cent of families living privately in North Rhine-Westphalia are inadequately housed, as far as home standards go.

The Cologne Housing Office has, with few exceptions, made no move to find homes for foreign workers. And although these foreigners belong to the lower income level, they very rarely have the advantages of welfare aid when looking for a home.

If there were satisfactory solutions to the housing problem, other difficulties in integration would also be solved. For while workers belonging to the home population return to their families after work and become strangers to their working colleagues from abroad and want nothing to do with them, foreign workers' leisure time is not used sensibly for activities with others.

The investigators showed that this was the reason foreign workers banded together. Local people took exception to this.

One special problem of foreign workers proved to be their buffer function to smooth out the bottleneck between the varying supply and demand on the labour market.

Foreign workers are used as stop-gaps for this country's economy and are the first to be dismissed in times of crisis or recession.

This insecurity naturally makes integration more difficult. Foreign workers have to come to terms with the fact that they can only stay in the Federal Republic for a limited period.

The study group clarified all the problems when dealing with German teaching. Although the inability to speak the language of their host country causes them serious difficulties, a large section of foreign workers stubbornly refuse to learn German.

When asked whether they were attending a German course, 72 per cent replied that they were not. The reason is that those foreign workers who want to return to their homeland do not want to be integrated.

The children of foreign workers who attend school thus have an important function as "they, with their knowledge of the language, contribute to the expression and thus the understanding of the changed and changing environment for their parents."

They enable the older generation to be integrated into the changed conditions.

Because of their bilingual education, foreign children are liable to greater mental and physical stress than local children. But they generally integrate successfully into their classes and take over in lieu of their parents part of the work of integration which proves beneficial to both foreign workers and their partners in this country.

As foreign workers will probably still be needed here for a long time, the authors recommend that all social institutions here should be made accessible to the children of foreign workers.

The shortage of places at kindergartens and day nurseries and the lack of vocational training for young foreign workers is a grave disadvantage.

The investigators came to the conclusion that families should be brought together as soon as possible, whatever the cost. This would not only save a lot of suffering, but also money and irritation. For them the family is the best means of integration.

Ulla Schickling

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 June 1970)

Continued from page 3

obscure. The only fact that is certain is that he can be found on the barricades of every street battle and feels himself to be still on the barricades when he defends his fellow-rebels before the courts of the "decadent, late bourgeois society."

It is also a fact that Mahler is not always hyper-sensitive in what he does. If his suspected part in the release of Baader is proved true, then it is possible that he has gone a step too far.

Hans Ulrich Kersten

(Münchner Merkur, 5 June 1970)

THEATRE

Peter Hacks takes a new look at Christopher Columbus

Peter Hacks' *Dawn of the Indian Age* is a memorable play in its own modest way. Its premiere in Munich in 1954 was one of the earliest pieces of evidence for Bertolt Brecht's influence on the younger generation.

Peter Hacks was then 26 years old and in all his ambitions he bore the stamp of a Brecht pupil. And he acknowledged the consequences of this in a way that was astounding in the mid-fifties — in 1955 he moved from Munich to East Berlin where he still lives.

The organisers of the Ruhr Festival perhaps wanted to make their own contribution to the present government's aims in Eastern policy when they commissioned Bonn theatre director Hans-Joachim Heyse to produce *Dawn of the Indian Age* in Recklinghausen's Festival Hall.

Contrary to Albert Camus' *Caligula*, the first production of this year's Ruhr Festival, the choice of this play from the point of view of content, subject and ideology can easily be understood and certainly justified.

Hacks chose the case of Christopher Columbus with the intention of revealing the real reasons behind his voyage of discovery. Instead of all the glorious tales handed down by tradition, Hacks shows that Columbus' journey to America was motivated by the inordinate desire for gold and riches.

Hacks tried to show how a man with a great idea automatically falls into the clutches of power and capital interests when he tries to put it into practice.

Queen Isabella of Castille finally gives Columbus the sum needed to equip his fleet from money she has received from the hands of the Papal militia.

Columbus knows that he will discover a land that will then be plundered and exploited. But he still sails.

So far, so good. But unfortunately *Dawn of the Indian Age* is unmistakably the work of a pupil who neither reaches the standard of his teacher nor has anything original of his own to offer.



Katinka Hoffmann (left) and Peter Lieck (right) in Peter Hacks' play 'Dawn of Indian Age'
(Photo: Daisy Steler)

Peter Hacks' colourful picture of Columbus' journey and the story behind it betray his dialectic and didactic ambitions. It all shows his good intentions but it never becomes scenic reality.

Only a few fleeting moments of linguistic ingenuity show that this dramatist will accomplish more than this play promises.

Hans-Joachim Heyse has produced the play with the charming stage decor of Ottowerner Meyer. It was a success even though he did not try to work onwards from the plain text, as is so popular today.

He obviously assumed that the la scenic conviction could be balan colour. The result was a very loos of scenes that became more and colourful.

Only one passage seemed to me full success and this was peripheral depiction of the supposed parody, relevant in the present age, Hans Jäger, Wilhelm Grimm and Norbert ing acted the academic court jesters skill.

Peter Lieck was in the lead role he played with romantic emotion. was fitting to the indecisive product though not to the intention of the p

Heinrich Vormweg

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 June 1970)

Aachen and Monschau take an artistic facelift

It was a worthy and tempting idea to change the face of a whole town in the provinces through art. Up-to-the-minute contemporary art was to be shown on the streets and squares of a small town and compete with its historical image.

This idea was not born in one of the avant-garde strongholds along the Rhine but in Aachen and Monschau.

This idyllic town in the Eifel was also selected for the experiment of exhibiting art differently from normal practice, bringing it directly into contact with the people who were meant to see it.

For the first time this country's artists had the chance of including a whole town in an art exhibition.

But the result of this grandiose idea frustrated the hopes placed in it, which

There was indeed no lack of response from among artists — forty participants from six countries came along to the town.

But their brainwaves were not always conducive to the idea and often in no way inspired by the local atmosphere.

There were some convincing works that conformed to the idea behind the venture. Ferdinand Spindel partly clothed a house with rubber foam. Peter Brüning amplified the babble of the brook with a loudspeaker so that the noise was deafening.

Other convincing works were the brainchildren of Adolf Luther, Joachim Gendolla, Ferdinand Kriwet and Herbert Distel.

Wolf Kahlen attracted the anger of naturalists by painting a tree-top blue to conjure up leaf-green through both chlorophyll and contrast!

A piano swam, not according to plan, in the Ruhr. Bearing the banner "Explosion of the environment", it parodied the title of the exhibition, "Environmental accents — the expansion of art."

Other artists erected a funeral pyre and let tar stream over the roads, corresponding to Gerhard Trommer's railings coloured with coal dust.

During the lively public discussion the artists present were bombarded with questions.

But rejection and reactionary talk did not gain the upper hand. Everybody wanted to get to understand the phenomena.

There was general regret about the lack of information. Unfortunately the organisers had done nothing to cure this malaise. Their catalogue is not appearing for some weeks for technical reasons.

But until 21 June Monschau is still worth a visit — even more than in normal times.

Werner Schulze-Reimpell

(DIE WELT, 26 May 1970)

New talents get a chance at Baden-Baden gallery

Klaus Gallwitz has set his exhibition roundabout *14x14* in motion for the third time. He has divided fourteen young artists into three groups and will allot ten days to the works of each group in the spacious rooms of Baden-Baden Art Gallery.

The principles remain almost the same, but the roundabout seems to be gradually becoming a game of roulette. The selection of artists — Gallwitz' responsibility alone — seems to be more random than ever.

As Gallwitz himself freely admits the choice of *Interiors* as the theme of the exhibition was an afterthought.

The artists, even younger than their successors, produce spaces rather than interiors. Gallwitz leaves them to their fate. They and they alone must come to terms with the high, empty hall, the tricks of lighting and the demands of bare walls.

They use the freedom of movement and creation with the unconcern and somewhat exerted self-awareness of young people who bravely rush into a great adventure, even if their first are groping.

The result is correspondingly turous. Every brainwave becomes event, a small experiment becomes nificant achievement.

Giant canvases show the beginning the artists' individual style. Exercis the mastery of space, such as Bodo garten's wire struts with and cloth, are of a progressive nature.

Lili Fischer projects giant shadow to floors and walls — nobody front and very little behind it.

Michael Buthe rips up his canvas usual manner and, as this is increasingly sterotyped, stitches gether again.

Jürgen Rahn constructs bat wings long bamboo stilts and cloth-cov scaffolding.

Among so much touching harml ness Anja Stehmann underlines her ing position. This talented, yet unknown artist is almost conventional her Surrealistic and Symbolic painting Though recently she has introduced mic strip elements into her work — intented ironically.

Anja Stehmann has already got over youthful yearning for romanticism for the conquest of the rational elem in life that is dominant in her contemp aries' "spaces". Anja Stehmann is discovered talent of the first group works to be shown.

The second group is being shown 5 June. This includes works by Heise, Bruno Gironcoli, Helmut zer and Hansjoachim Dietrich.

On 19 June the roundabout the last time with Palermo, Ruthen Kliege, Schröder and Voigt. After the roundabout principle must be cr ly examined.

Jürgen Buschk

(DIE WELT, 28 May 19

Jürgen Rahn's 'Zwei Krater Objekte' (19
(Photo: Katal



THE ARTS

Television stations investigate programme effectiveness

Recently there has been a lot of talk in this country about the impact of the various television stations, following what is generally reckoned to be an overall improvement to programmes on the Second Channel (ZDF).

It is therefore understandable that telecasts have called for research into the effectiveness of our television stations.

The first steps in this direction have been taken in Mainz. ZDF has subjected Sunday viewing to close scrutiny and research. The results of the tests so far undertaken are flabbergasting.

This is how the viewing public seems to be made up. The most significant group of televiewers on a Sunday afternoon between midday and the evening is children aged between four and thirteen years-old.

It was reckoned previously that only eighteen per cent of the TV audience would be in the youngest age group. But it seems that more children (34 per cent of the total audience) are watching the *Drehscheibe* than watch programmes intended for children.

Children seem to show a keen interest in documentaries, although these programmes are not at the present moment particularly aimed at younger viewers.

There is an astonishing 32 per cent of children watching adult education programmes. Viewers aged fifty and over are at the moment, although faithful televiewers, underrepresented.

It is also interesting to note that people who live in middle sized towns tend to spend their Sunday afternoons in front of the flickering screen.

In small towns people are avid viewers of ZDF's educational programmes. But in big cities people are largely abstinent with regard to television, on a Sunday.

ZDF series, previously *Bonanza* and now *Big Valley*, attract sizeable audiences. But after a "national event" of this kind viewers go their separate ways.

As was to be expected men tend to flick over to the sports report, women on the other hand like to watch religious programmes.

Again there was no surprise as regards the viewing habits of the various professional groups. Self-employed people and those with highly paid jobs tuned in to religious documentary programmes to a far larger degree than people who work on the factory floor. Their predominant viewing habits did not generally speaking include educational programmes to such a high degree as white-collar workers.

This analysis of viewing habits has naturally had some effect on programme planning. Following it programmes can be more directly aimed. And it will form the basis for a more thorough survey to be undertaken at a later date.

This is not to say that millions of viewers will have to plan their whole lives so as not to miss their favourite programmes. It simply means that the companies will pay greater heed to their customers' requirements.

Another factor to which the companies may give greater attention is offering time for political programmes that can be aimed at that section of the community for which they are intended.

(Handelsblatt, 1 June 1970)

Private collection of Max Ernst works shown at Hamburg

Hamburg's *Kunsthalle* is currently showing an exhibition of Max Ernst's works from the Menil Family Collection, which can be seen for the first time in public in its entirety.

Jean and Domenique de Menil were friends and patrons of Max Ernst, one of the founders of Surrealism.

The collection of over one hundred oil paintings, collages, frottages, drawings and sculptures shows all periods of this artist's varied life work.

Max Ernst was born in 1898 in Brühl, a town on the Rhine, later moved to Berlin and Cologne before going into exile in Paris, New York, Arizona and, once again, Paris.

The exhibition entitled *Inside the Sight* will also be seen at Hanover's Kestner's Society, Frankfurt Art Association, Berlin Academy of Arts and Cologne Art Gallery.

(Handelsblatt, 27 May 1970)

Medieval art on show at Cologne

The exhibition *Herbst des Mittelalters*, at present being prepared by the Cologne Kunsthalle will include nearly 600 works, half of which are being loaned from church authorities.

Works loaned will come from London, Paris, Brussels, The Netherlands, Switzerland and this country and will give a general outline of Late Gothic in the Cologne area, according to Professor Gert von der Osten, curator of Cologne museums.

The exhibition is designed to show late Medieval art from 1450 to 1530 including all kinds of artistic expression of the era.

Alongside important alterpieces and sculptures there will be a large number of stained glass windows, including windows from the Cathedral which have been specially removed for the exhibition.

For the exhibition the window from the former Cologne *Ratskapelle* (dating from 1497) is at present being restored. Since the War this has not been on show to the public and has been stored in the cellars of the Schnütgen Museum.

Two very interesting altars are expected from Xanten and Kalkar. These will be combined woodcarvings and paintings.

The exhibition will also include examples of book decoration, graphic art, textiles, furniture and stonework, glass, decorative ironwork, tin, bronze, seals and coins.

Preparations for this exhibition have taken in all two years. It will be open until 27 September. There will be a significant parallel exhibition in Karlsruhe at exactly the sar time. This exhibition will show examples of late Gothic on another neck of the Rhine.

Plans to show exhibits of Late Gothic on yet another stretch of the Rhine at Darmstadt, have fallen through.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 May 1970)

Warhol's 'Flesh' released uncut

Federal Republic cinemas have gone "underground"! At the end of May pop-artist Andy Warhol's *Flesh* appeared in Federal Republic cinemas.

This country's voluntary film-control board allowed it to be shown uncut. It has been showing both in original English and dubbed in German. Warhol insisted on checking the German dubbing before he would allow his film to be released in this form.

Flesh tells of the experiences of a young man who earns a living for himself, his wife and their young baby by hustling on Manhattan's 42nd street.

Warhol extracts one day from Joe, the male prostitute's life. His wife asks him to get \$200 for her girl-friend to have an abortion.

Joe finds a young kid who is worth \$20 to him and then strikes lucky with an Englishman whom he persuades to pay him \$100. The Englishman who has a 'thing' about Greek athletes, only wants to take pictures of Joe in the nude.

Following this he meets a group of beginners and gives them some good advice then visits his ex-girl friend Geri, a striptease dancer.

On his way back home an old freind, a sports teacher, gives Joe the remaining money he needs. Back home he finds out that the abortion was not necessary after all. Joe goes to sleep and leaves his wife and her girlfriend to each other.

"Films should describe things as they are," says Warhol. *Flesh* does so. It is frank, unpretentious and direct. No film before it has shown so much naked flesh, but never before, critics are agreed, has nakedness been so free from obscenity and pandering to the voyeurism of the audience.

The technique of Warhol films is simple, basic and pseudo-primitive. Technical imperfections which occasionally strike an audience as being a sign of inadequacy is a deliberate style.

Warhol said: "The lighting is lousy, the camera work is lousy, the projection is lousy ... but the people are beautiful." He has tried to re-discover human beings for the cinema.

Warhol's "heros" are predominantly male. He portrays hustlers, boys who roam the streets to make money out of their sex in the big city jungle of New York.

In all Warhol has already made more than 150 films but he has only issued the few which he found interesting. *Flesh* was not directed by Warhol himself but by his assistant of many years standing Paul Morrissey.

The discovery of *Flesh* is Joe Dallesandro who plays Joe. Critics have described him as an actor with a thousand faces and a thousand nuances, brutal, childishly innocent, horrific and tender.

Munich film distributors Constinin plan to release more Warhol films in this country, including *Lonesome Cowboys*, *Blue Movie*, and *I, a Man*.

Herbert Willmer

(Kieler Nachrichten, 27 May 1970)

TV and cinema bury hatchet for simultaneous screening of 'Piggies'

Feuding brothers tried a little experiment in mutual embracing. Scarcely had the Tankred Dorst and Peter Zadek film *Piggies* flickered from the TV screen when its cinema premiere at Munich's *Filmkasino* took place, in fact just a few hours later at midnight on the same day. Bitter enemies TV and cinema had buried the hatchet.

This (almost) simultaneous premiering of a film was a successful compromise between the two media that have often in the past worked jointly on the production of films, but have never shown such mutual understanding and cooperation in the screening of them.

Zadek's début film *Ich bin ein Elefant, Madame* (I tell you I'm an elephant, lady) was made jointly by Iduna Films and Westdeutscher Rundfunk.

The film company bore two-thirds of the cost and thus obtained the right to screen it first. On this occasion the television company gave way and screened a film that had already been seen in the cinemas.

Since this set-up is not too convenient for a television company in the long-run a new form of "simultaneous" screening has been tried on this occasion.

Of course the share of the burden of costs had to be the other way round this time, involving a figure of around 950,000 Marks. This of course gave the WDR the right to "get in first".

One reason why this unusual cooperative venture was undertaken was that the television people were peeved at the thought of how short-lived their productions were.

After all the effort that goes into writing, producing, directing and acting a television play it gets one or at best two showings and is then condemned to the archives.

It would be unethical to consider repeating a play on numerous occasions, so a new way of prolonging its life had to be found and the simultaneous TV/cinema method may be the way.

It is an open question whether *Piggies* will prove to be the ideal prototype for this kind of simultaneous showing. The cinema box-office will show.

It is a clever film taking a cynical dig at representatives of the culture business, showing their mannerisms and the way they act, and sketching their sort of life. But this is not integrated into a dramatic or tense story.

Brecht's adjective "culinary" best describes the beautiful photography that alienates the action into an aesthetic realm and this effectively defuses the satire. This is a film that is mainly for insiders.

Werner Schulze-Reimpell

(DIE WELT, 25 May 1970)

More cinemas close down

The number of cinemas in the Federal Republic reached a new low last year, according to statistics issued by the film industry's organisation (SPIO).

There were 321 fewer cinemas operating in 1969, a total of 3,739 seating approximately 1.5 million people.

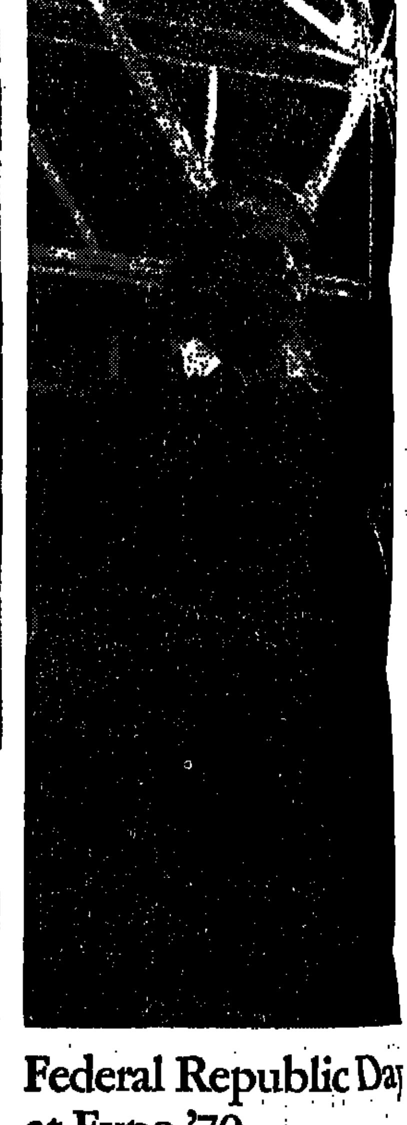
There was, on the other hand, an increase in the number of drive-ins. Up till 1964 there was only one drive-in cinema in the Federal Republic. By 1969 there were 17, with 18,000 places for parked cars.

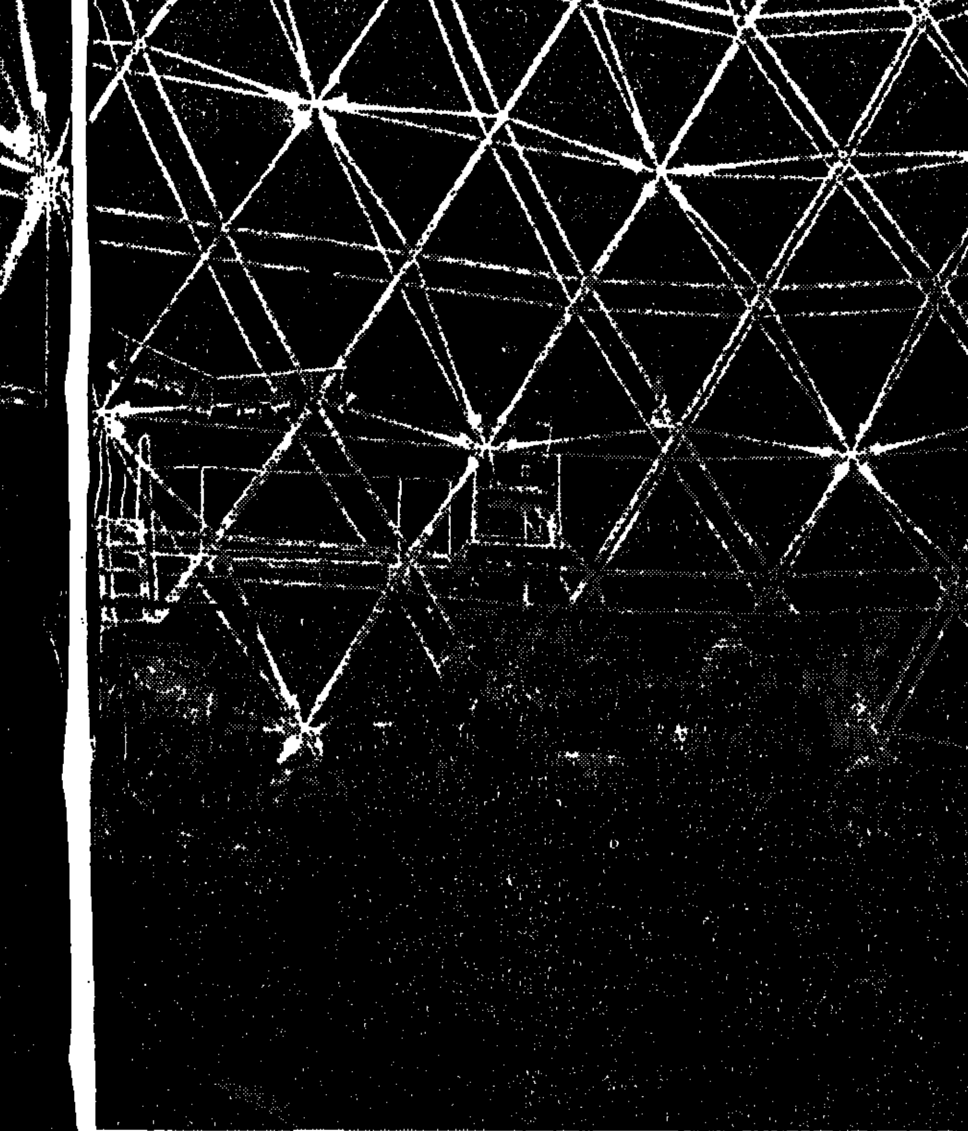
These statistics, according to a recent edition of the industry's journal, *Film-Echo/Filmwoche*, have confounded forecasts that drive-ins would not be a success in Europe and the Federal Republic in particular because of weather conditions.

The downward trend in ordinary film cinemas has continued since 1959 when the peak was reached with 7,085 cinemas in operation.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 June 1970)

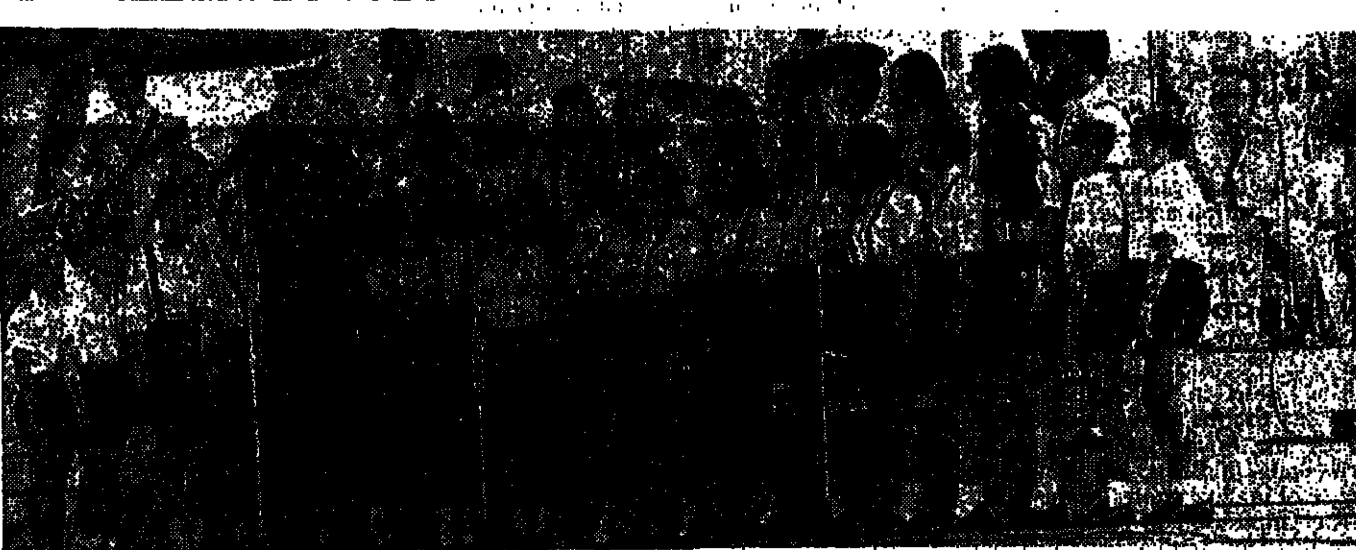








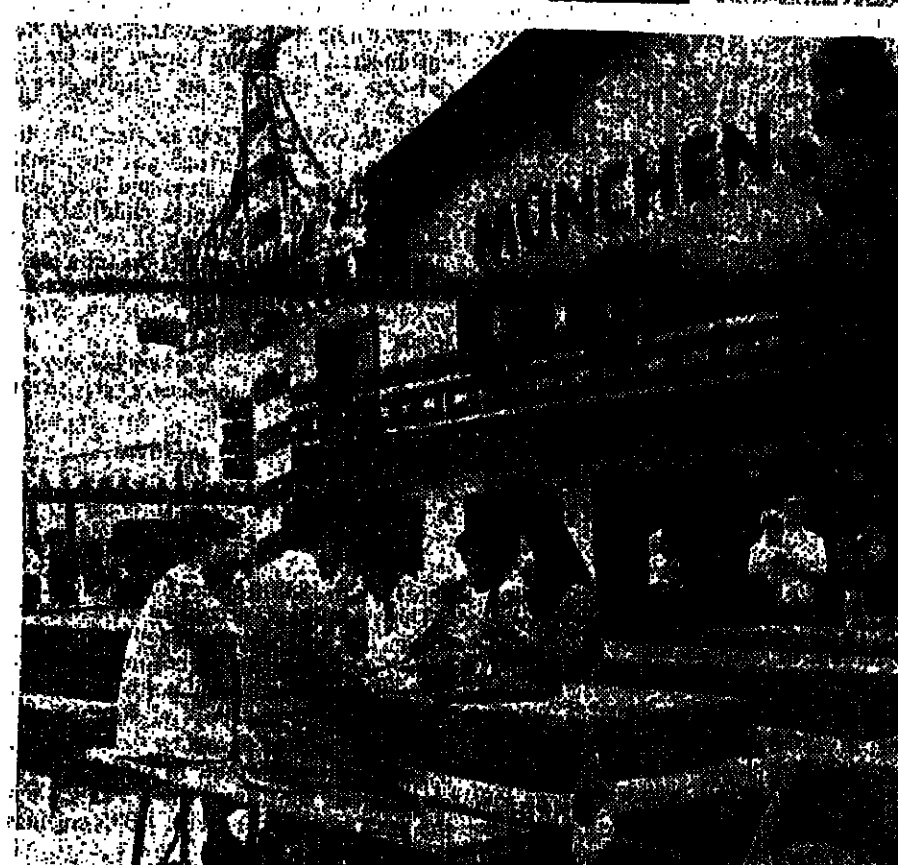




Federal Republic Day at Expo '70

The Federal Republic's contributi Expo '70, entitled 'Gardens of Musi colourful with blooming flowers of variety, when Federal Republic Presi Gustav Heinemann and his wife the World Fair on Federal Republic Controversy over the Federal Rep pavilion had died away by then. Japanese popularity opinion poll the hibit managed to reach 6th place 112 competitors. More and more had their photographs taken in fr the aqua-marine dome of the audi In this unit of the complex, descri 'The Odeon of the Future' visitors hear a continuous programme hal classical music and half of modern electronic compositions by Karlheinz Stockhausen. President Heinemann and his wife listened to the music attentively. Lovers of light music were also catered for. Popular singer Freddy Quinn appeared, the famous Kessler twins danced, Andrea Horn and Wynhoop sang international floksongs. The Bielefeld children's choir were also there to sing and visitors could feast their eyes on a procession of townsfolk from Düsseldorf wearing local costumes. Eight models presented the latest fashions of Berlin couturier Ulli Richter. The whole was completed with an original Munich beerhall. Serious music was offered in the evenings. Herbert von Karajan conducted the Berlin Philharmonic in a performance of Beethoven's ninth.

(Photos: Marianne von der Lancken)











THE ECONOMY

Economic Affairs Minister Schiller back in action

Almost two months away from it all on doctors orders have obiously given Professor Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, a new lease of life.

The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists tried in vain to drive a wedge into the left-wing-liberal Bonn government.

There is not, however, a panacea for all the worries of economic policy even throgh the Opposition acts as if it is in possession of such a wonder medicine for the economy shortly before the crucial regional assembly elections on 14 June.

Neither government nor Opposition has an elixir that can cure price rises completely over night. Once again the CDU/CSU tried to dictate the required economic measures to the government in the Bundestag. But the government's economic policy will not be changed yet, even though it has suffered from some birth pangs.

Karl Schiller announced quite clearly that no changes would be made to it and this time he did not need any backing from Chancellor Willy Brandt. The government is now able to face the future with more calm and confidence than at the beginning of the year.

If the signs are not deceptive it will appear that we have passed the zenith of the longest economic high of post-war years and survived it.

But as in prior economic phases we now have to fight with the problem of price rises. The Opposition reserves its right to convert these into coin for election advantage.

Certainly the CDU/CSU are not applying all the essential objectivity in this matter since they are claiming that it is simply a question of making one or two "decisions" to change the situation.

Only people who think that they can analyse such a situation with their eyes closed could fail to see that in the entire Western World there are massive price increase all round.

Since the Bonn government's economic system is firmly embedded in the whole structure of the Western economy it is inevitable that general price trends are reflected in this country.

Looking at the whole scope of international economics we can see that Bonn is at the end of a long line of price increases. In only a few countries has the cost of living risen less than here. Within the European Economic Community the Federal Republic is viewed as a model with an increase in the cost of living of 3.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year. And the Opposition lays great value on pursuing "European policies".

For the great mass of citizens in this country it is probably cold comfort to point out that French families for example are having to reckon with a 5.7 per cent increase in the cost of living.

Certainly there is an immediately effective cure that can be gulped down straight away. Frontiers can be closed, the market economy can be made invalid, exchange control can be introduced and thereby practically all the bases of this country's economic strength which have made it one of the most powerful industrial nations of the world would be swept away.

No one would dare to say such a thing in the Bundestag. Instead of that an attempt it being made to bring it home to people in this country that a little purchasing power has to be sacrificed, which would be done by raising taxes, and there would be an immediate cessation of price rises.

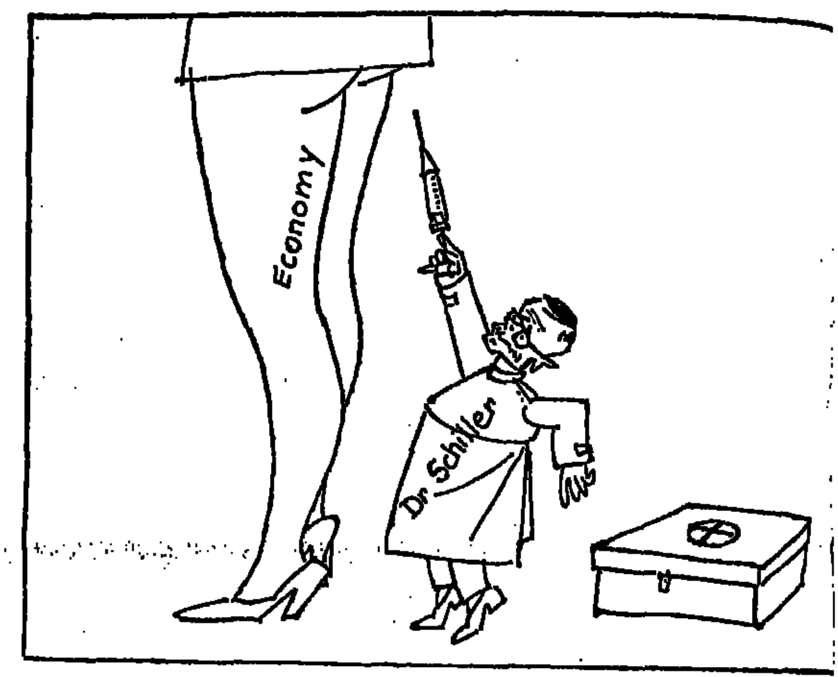
Karl Schiller's opposite number in the Union parties is Gerhard Stoltenberg. He has taken great pains and made great efforts but his manner seems too wooden and sometimes he appears to be a little uncertain of himself. This is understandable since a member of the Opposition who has to contend with the government's wonder weapon, Karl Schiller, must plan his tactics very carefully if he is to avoid doing damage to the Union parties that will be irreparable. Karl Schiller is back.

He seems a little hobbled and ... the sharpness has gone from his deba...

The Opposition was on the lookout ... undertones of a difference of opi... between Schiller and Brandt. But th... were none.

Roland Mi...

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 June 1970)



The lady's too tall!

(Cartoon: Wolter/DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT)

Favourable report from OECD on Brandt policies

OECD, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, published a report on economic developments in the Federal Republic which allowed the Bonn government to heave a sigh of relief, following its most recent conference of the Council of Ministers in Paris.

The report in fact contained no reproaches for the economic measures taken by the Social Democrats and Free Democrats in Bonn, but showed a fair degree of understanding for them.

The Opposition in the Bundestag will have little joy if they use this report in the forthcoming debate on economic policy. It gives them little ammunition.

Certainly the report does confirm that there is overheating in the Federal Republic economy, but it pins the blame for this on the fact that the Mark was not revalued soon enough.

The present combination of restrictive credit and expenditure policies being applied jointly by the government and the Bundesbank is not regarded as ideal by the OECD.

But the Organisation cannot see any alternative policy that might be used at the present juncture in time. It considers that by the end of this year the restrictive policies will have to be relaxed somewhat, in order to permit sufficient investments and allow a satisfactory economic growth in the coming year.

In conjunction with this the OECD considers that this country will have to tighten its belt when it comes to budgeting, a fact that will please neither Alex Möller nor Karl Schiller.

The OECD supports the claim made by the government recently that there are disturbing factors on the horizon leading to doubts about the future of full employment and economic stability. Therefore it is all the more important for the Bonn government to keep a weather eye on possible future developments.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 May 1970)

Opposition cuts poor figure in economy debate

No immediate taxation plans are on the government's books. Certainly Bonn will be watching developments in the coming months with an eagle eye to see if there are any factors betraying the likelihood of further price movements.

But Professor Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, would say no more than this when he made his first speech in the Bundestag following his lengthy indisposition.

The Opposition cut a particularly poor figure in the much-awaited economics policy debate. It limited itself to bitter criticism of basic principles and minor details of present economic policy.

But critics generally speaking show up in a poor light when all they have to do is criticise without offering practical alternatives. For this reason it was relatively easy for government spokesmen to ... the Opposition arguments.

A further factor in this was the actual economic situation has confo... ed all dismal forecasts and has not ... ed the critical state that the Oppo... hoped for immediately proceeding ... regional assembly elections.

This does not mean, of course, that the problems have been swept away, ... through there is no occasion for sp... fears those who are involved in the eco... mic process will have a higher degree ... responsibility in the future.

Only thus can the government ... support for its plans to be carried out ... still busied with the economic con... of full employment, growth and ba... ing foreign trade and leading them ... by step to the goal of price stability.

Gert Tig...

(Hannoversche Presse, 4 June 1970)

Stability is voters main ...

Opinion pollsters have recognised a fact: citizens of the Federal Republic are not so stupid as politicians like to believe. A survey conducted by the national savers association discovered that for three quarters of the population price stability is the main commandment and only 22 per cent rate full employment higher.

Political leaders in the circles around Chancellor Brandt see things differently and as a result of this at the Social Democrat party conference in Saarbrücken Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller had to step down on the promises he had made to the electorate.

The Christian Democrats, who would not have done any better themselves, can sit back and laugh. In fact if they had an effective economics policy-maker in their ranks they might even be able to triumph.

A good six months after an election campaign fought on the slogan of price stability the new government has announced that stable currency is not so important as the assurance of jobs, and has guaranteed that its efforts include the million and a half migrant workers in this country.

If the SPD is now going to ask the electorate to forget the election promises made in its manifesto last autumn it can no longer reproach the Opposition for in its turn undermining the economic stability of this country by doggedly refusing to revalue the Mark.

The burden of responsibility is equally shared by government and Opposition and the debate can be pursued along matter-of-fact lines.

The fact is that the government is not prepared to act in order to maintain popularity and slyly held its economic policy debate during Willy Stoph's visit to Kassel so that it would not be in the limelight.

The Cabinet is being supported in its inactivity be the trade unions who have set their sights on higher wages and by industrialists who are out to keep the boom booming. However it is the industrialists alone who have the advantage.

The course the government is steering may, if nothing is done about it, lead to continuation of rising prices, to "inflationary balance", as Professor Giersch of Kiel called it.

The economy would then continue an inflationary trend in the long run and money would loose its value.

This state of affairs would suit the unions who could then boast of having achieved higher wages, hidding the fact that real wages have risen comparatively little.

For industrialists this state of affairs is advantageous since depreciation plays into the hands of property owners.

It is the not-so-stupid citizen of this country and the Bundesbank that are least happy about the state of affairs. For this reason the latter is likely to keep the screws applied for as long as it sees fit. And on this the economy could be destroyed.

Werner Meyer-Larsen

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 31 May 1970)

INDUSTRY

Degussa in Frankfurt is a big name in the precious-metals industry

In bank vaults and in all kinds of private safes, in some cases even in false-bottomed drawers, ingots with the mark 999,9 and their carat weight as well as the stylised sun of Degussa are stored.

In 1873 the sons of Friedrich Ernst Roessler, the director of the old Frankfurt mint, received the Kaiser's permission to reclaim the metal from gold and silver coins withdrawn from circulation.

From the Deutscher Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt, vormals Roessler (German Gold and Silver Coin Institute, formerly Roessler) there grew up in the space of a century a concern whose interests are not only in the international precious metals industry but also in precious-metal processing and the chemicals industry.

Obtaining rare metals is still a process surrounded in mystery even today, despite the fact that aqua regia, that potent brew made from a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids which would dissolve every metal apart from gold and platinum, has made way for more modern methods.

Although rare metals are a valuable material used in heavy industry it is a fact that their use has generally speaking remained on the plane of craftsmanship.

One reason for the old aura remaining around noble metals is that even today the hallmark is applied with a hammer and is used as a mark of security.

The precious metals division of the company in Frankfurt receives its supplies from three sources.

Commercial gold, silver and platinum come direct from the producers or are bought on the international metal market. Gold, silver and platinum from coins and from precious-metal alloys supply industry and finally there are State supplies and the chemical compounds of silver on film which come from industry and special trading firms.

Gold is found mainly in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in South Africa, silver is obtained from Mexico, Peru and the United States of America and Canada and once again it is the Soviet Union, South Africa and Canada that supply the bulk of the world's platinum.

Gold is first supplied in the form of ingots of raw gold, which normally have a purity of 995. These are melted together with lead in cupola furnaces. The lead extracts the pure metal from the molten matter.

The same process is used in the production of industrial silver. After this initial process the lead is removed from the gold and silver in another furnace.

Electricity is employed after this to convert the product so obtained to pure fine silver or gold.

Electrolysis brings the metals to the degree of purity required. The electrically charged gold particles, ions, go to the anode or cathode and there reach the degree of purity needed, which, in the case of gold is 999.9 units per thousand units of total mass.

This fine gold is then melted in modern induction ovens and poured mechanically of by hand into moulds that make it into ingots.

Or, simply by pouring the molten gold into distilled water, pea shaped droplets of the precious metal are formed. These are required by the jewellery industry.

Every ingot of gold, be it a ten gram bar or one weighing two and a half kilograms, is stamped with the inevitable hallmark. Apart from this the larger bars, weighing 1,000 grams or two and a half kilograms, which are required mainly in the world of big finance, in banks and issuing banks are stamped with a number.

Industry is far more interested, however, in obtaining silver. There is a greater call for silver as an industrially applicable metal than there is for it as a coin metal.

For this reason silver is not only poured into ingots, but is also marketed in other forms.

A spinning nozzle has over 40,000 minute holes bored in it. They are bored under a microscope. The total diameter of the spinning nozzle is only 7.6 centimetres. It is made from platinum alloys. These platinum alloys, too, are manufactured at the precious-metals division of Degussa.

Platinum is the most precious and heaviest of the noble metals. One gram of platinum costs at the present moment 21 Marks and 60 Pfennigs. A gram of gold is worth only 4 Marks and 25 Pfennigs on the market at present.

Platinum has many applications in industry. Its greatest assets are a high melting point and resistance to practically every corrosive substance that is likely to occur in industry and to which other metals are not resistant.

In addition to this platinum is a much-sought-after catalyst in many chemical processes.

For instance nets of a combination of platinum and rhodium are used in nitrogen synthesis.

The utilisation of hydrogen cyanide led Degussa to spread its wings and branch out into a large chemicals concern. It now manufactures products as diverse as insecticides, additives for chicken-feed, products for the caoutchouc industry and plastics.

On the other hand the company has expanded to include a dental metals division, a ceramic pigmentation section and a department for manufacturing electrical contacts from precious metals.

If Degussa should move from its headquarters in Weissfrauenstrasse to Wolfgang near Hanau it will be situated near a town which previously and still today uses a fair quota of Degussa gold-based products.

The jewellery industry in Hanau was hit to a large extent by the ravages of the Second World War and cuts had to be made but nevertheless it is still flourishing and has built up again to assume a leading position among the companies manufacturing jewellery in the Federal Republic.

Hanau' goldsmith industry has remained the domain of the small, artistically inclined craftsman.

There is of course a hard battle going on to beat industrially produced jewellery. But whether they are seeking to influence buyers at home or abroad the goldsmiths of Hanau have one advantage on their side. The demand is still for artistically produced works that have the mark of a craftsman's hand and do not smack of mass-production. The demand is for jewels made with only the precision a craftsman can give them.

Ernst Koch

(DIE WELT, 4 June 1970)

■ AVIATION

Jumbos do not take airports by surprise

Over the last fifteen years traffic at airports in this country has developed at a staggering rate. Larger aircraft, such as the Boeing B 747, ferry passengers to their destinations far faster than a decade or two ago.

In 1954 roughly two million people travelled by plane from airports here; last year approximately 25.5 million passengers were handled. And according to a forecast made by the civil airports association eighty to 100 million passengers a year are expected by 1980.

Airports are already preparing for the advent of mass air travel. Hamburg and Munich are extending existing facilities and building second major airports. Frankfurt and Cologne-Bonn are building new terminal buildings. Similar projects have been launched in Düsseldorf and Tegel, West Berlin, while extensions to Hanover and Stuttgart airports are still at the planning stage.

Frankfurt's new Western Terminal is to be ready by November next year. Thirty-six aircraft, including twenty jumbos, will be able to taxi within a stone's throw of the building and other planes will be able to load and unload within easy reach. Frankfurt will then be able to handle between 25 and thirty million passengers a year.

The South-East gatehead, a complex of gangways resembling an outstretched hand, has been in use since this January. The gangways enable passengers to pass between aircraft and terminal foyer without getting their feet wet.

The railway station now under construction is already rated an exemplary design. When it is completed the train journey from the centre of Frankfurt will take only ten minutes.

The automatic baggage sorting and transport system is also worth of note. It is planned to handle 15,500 pieces of baggage an hour.

At Cologne-Bonn airport a new drive-in terminal has been built. It ensures that distances are as short as at all possible. Two of the four star-shaped terminal buildings have already been so designed that passengers landing are channelled to the lower floor.

The capacity of this first stage of the eventual Cologne-Bonn complex will be 2.5 million passengers a year.

It is assumed that the star-shaped buildings that will form the second stage of the project will be of different design so as better to be able to cope with larger aircraft.

Jumbo jets can land at Fuhlsbüttel airport, Hamburg, too, now that an additional terminal building with passenger gangways has been built to handle domestic services.

Hamburg's second international airport is to be built near Kaltenkirchen, twenty miles north of the city centre, also on the drive-in principle. The terminal bays will be arranged opposite one another in semi-circles.

The first stage is not scheduled for completion until 1976 but the entire airport, once completed, will be able to handle thirty million passengers a year.

Munich airport is to add extensions to its facilities, to a large extent with the 1972 Olympics in mind, but a second commercial airport near Erdingen will also serve the city, using two, later four, parallel main runways.

West Berlin's Tempelhof airport has been extended virtually as far as it can be but in order to increase the overall capacity of the city's airports a new terminal is to be built at Tegel. Construction work on the first hexagonal block has already begun. The first stage is expected to be sufficient to process six million passengers a year.

In February 1969 the foundation stone of a new terminal building was laid at Düsseldorf. An initial nine, later 27, aircraft are to be able to park alongside the terminal. The entire complex is designed to cater for 9.5 million passengers per annum.

Hanover is conducting extension work with the aid of compact elements each containing facilities sufficient to handle two million passengers a year. The first stage provides for the construction of two of these triangular elements. They will probably be taken into service in 1973.

For the time being Stuttgart merely has plans to make extensions to its airport facilities. The go-ahead has yet to be given to any specific scheme.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 27 May 1970)

Handling jumbo jets has now become routine at the Rhine-Main airport that se Frankfurt (Photo: Horst Wi

Air bag system still has drawbacks

Air bags need not be expected to be incorporated in cars in this country for the time being, Professor Ernst Fiala, head of the department of motor vehicle technology at the Technical University of West Berlin, told a Bochum conference of work insurance representatives.

The system of air cushions that inflate in front of the driver within tenths of a second of impact still has too many snags to be mass-produced.

Bags are filled with gas in response to a detonation the sound of which is still far above the pain threshold and pressure is so high that doors could spring open and windows be pressed out of their mountings.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 1 June 1970)

Record port handling figures

FERRY TRAFFIC INCREASES IN IMPORTANCE

This country's ten major seaports established a turnover record of 10.8 million tons this April, according to the Federal Ministry of Transport.

The previous record, set up in January, was exceeded by 300,000 tons, while the April figure was 1.25 million tons up on twelve months ago.

Incoming cargo from overseas amounted to 8.4 million tons, exports to 1.9 million tons and coastal traffic reached a new record level of 500,000 tons in a single month.

After several poor months ore imports registered a substantial rise to 1.4 million tons while coal handled, which has been expected to decline, still stood at 784,000 tons.

Mineral oil turnover slumped slightly to 4.5 million tons while grain handled remained steady at the considerable level

Handelsblatt

reached in March, amounting to 441 tons.

Ferry traffic continues to increase importance. A total of 6,782 vehi (private cars, coaches and cara weighing 8,000 tons and 6,583 com cial vehicles (lorries and trailers) we 44,743 tons were carried, also 7 tons of cargo in containers and on p es and the like.

In comparison Puttgarden, the Scandinavian rail and car ferry port ported handling 531,000 tons of goods vehicles.

(Handelsblatt, 2 June 1

Safety belts fail consumer tests

Drivers who use their safety belts do stand a better chance of survival but the belts at present on the market by no means represent a guarantee of escaping injury, particularly in collisions at high speeds.

This is the conclusion reached in a survey conducted by the Consumer Foundation in conjunction with West Berlin automotive engineer Professor Ernst Fiala, involving seat belts of 25 different makes and published in the June number of *Test* magazine.

Regardless of make the survey revealed a number of design errors in belts at present marketed:

— single-strap horizontal belts, nowadays virtually obsolete, tend to make the body jackknife on impact

— single-strap diagonal belts tend to allow the body to slump down on impact, with the risk of severe leg injuries as a result

— many belts are so inconvenient to use that motorists tend to leave them on the hook on various pretexts.

Despite these drawbacks the consumer report emphasises that poor though safety belts may be they are a good deal better than no protection at all. Popular prejudices are given short shrift.

According to the report it is not true that the force of impact can be warded off by bracing oneself against the steering wheel or some such method. Even at low speeds the body is frequently not strong enough and reactions are too slow.

As for the argument that it is better to be catapulted out of the car than to be strapped in, accident statistics reduce it to ribbons.

In addition to shortcomings that apply to all seat belt systems the individual tests of several belts of each make, using dummies and a catapult sledge, led in four instances to the recommendation not to buy a particular model as it was unsafe.

Two Jet-Sigu models and the Quelle 46 637 had locks that snapped open at the least pressure and one Repa three-point belt had a lock that did not appear to snap to.

In all other cases the conclusion was reached that at high speeds they were either in need of improvement (four) or much in need of improvement (seventeen).

At high speeds eleven brands of belt, including an automatic three-point belt costing 100 Marks, tore. Several brands were made of such poor fabric that they did not even withstand the static tests required by law.

Tests of four two-point, fourteen point and seven automatic belts b to light any number of shortcomi handling, durability (particularly of and damage to clothing.

At high speeds, the report conclu the belts at present on the market subj drivers to too great a strain. They frequently far from childishly easy operate and there are so many differ systems as to represent a serious handic to first-aid workers.

The licensing authorities also come for severe criticism. Their static proving system, the report maintains, is neith technically nor physiologically adequa and must be replaced as soon as possib by a dynamic test procedure.

Characteristically enough, an ideal bel designed by Professor Fiala to Consum Foundation specifications would fail th tests it is at present required to pass the authorities.

By including a section that gives at ea anchor point (above a certain strain th section deforms without breaking) th specially designed belt fulfils the ma requirement of maximum flexibility tolerable strain levels.

It slows down the acceleration of hea and chest and so provides at high spe roughly the same degree of protectio afforded by other belts at low speeds The "ideal" belt needs more than th maximum twelve inches leeway in front though.

(Industriekurier, 4 June 1970)

OUR WORLD

Pipe-smokers and pipe-smoking

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

He fits many descriptions, being viewed often as bearded, perhaps an artist of some kind. Or he may be a family man sitting in the comfort of his armchair by a coal-fire.

A yachtsman perhaps, tacking, raising or lowering his sails, or steering his motor yacht – why not! He may be seen at football grounds or grand prix circuits.

All that is certain is that this ubiquitous man will be seen at some time or other in a tobacconists – I speak of the pipe-smoker.

He was recently the subject of a photographic competition, with entries from all over the world.

Six thousand entries from 25 nations were presented to a five-strong jury – all of whom were pipe-smokers themselves. The jury sat in Essen.

The pipesmoking jurists included Professor Steinert of the Folkwangschule, Will McBride from *twen* magazine, Peter Thomann from *stern* and the writer of these few lines of journalism, Herr Rainer Fabian.



Manliness with a pipe!

(Photo: Timm Rautert)

The theme of the competition was "pipesmoking today". But most of the pictures submitted would have been suitable as illustrations for the novels of Ganghofer.

The smokers in the photographs seemed inevitable as if they were wood-carvings. Their pipes seemed almost incapable of puffing out clouds of smoke. They seemed more like musical instruments designed to play trad folksongs!

The jury seemed to be perusing the last chapter of a legend in folklore or looking at exhibits of an age where the pipe was as much a requisite of manhood as was a pair of trousers.

At the end the jury was flummoxed. Among the Indians the great Manitou

was reckoned to be the inventor of the pipe. He is said to have presented his invention to his redskin brothers, saying: "When pipe of peace smoked, hatched buried."

English medics studying in Leiden, Holland, are said to have brought this culture to the Netherlands. Soldiers in the thirty years was are said to have brought the habit to German lands.

From then on those who smoked and those who observed created and enlarged upon the myth of the weed and the blue cloud of smoke.

For Sir Walter Raleigh the pipe was "a faithfulle friende in time of stress". It is reported that he even smoked his favourite English briar on the scaffold.

Madame de Pompadour is thought to have believed that pipesmoking improved the memory. And historians claim that Blücher used to raise or even throw his pipe in the air as a signal that battle was to commence.

Blücher's aide-de-camp Christian Hennemann is said to have smoked one hundred pipes during the bloody battle of Belle Alliance in 1815 simply so that he could hand a pipe to his field-marshal if called upon to do so. But that is history and we all know Henry Ford's judgement on history.

The role of the pipe in society has changed. For most people it is regarded as being as much a part of Victoriana as a hand iron. Many still consider that it is essential for the thinker. But when photographed it inevitably seems an anachronism.

Modern photographers necessarily have to use the pipe as a symbol. In pop-art manner they arrange happenings, photograph the pipe as a flying-saucer or mount a photomontage with the pipesmoker in the bowl of his own pipe.

Sometimes the pipe is taken as a political object. They aim the barrel at the Establishment.

At the end of this competition, with six-thousand photos to be judged, the jury called for a short trial.

The first five prizes were not awarded in any order, but divided among the five best entries.

Representatives of this country's tobacco industry were not too pleased at the outcome, but there remained for them a small consolation. About half the competitors in the photo-pipe competition had lashed out on new pipes in order to get the photo they wanted. Five thousand new pipes sold.

Rainer Fabian

(DIE WELT, 28 May 1970)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lie-in

A legal precedent has been set in t Federal Republic for the world's a-bed! A man who liked his mor beauty sleep and breakfasted at o'clock successfully defended his rig do so.

A court in Düsseldorf dismissed case brought against the long-sleepe the landlord of a boarding-house in B ria, who was claiming compensation.

The breakfast battle began whe long-sleeping holidaymaker found, i stead of the expected Bavarian hospi ty, just a lack of personnel and servic the boarding-house.

When the snoozy guest arrived at breakfast table at ten o'clock hoping fo roll and butter with coffee he found table was bare. Because of lack of the last serving of breakfast was usu 8.30.

The holidaymaker was so disgus and hungry – that he packed his straight away and left, even thoug had booked for a stay of several wee

The landlord brought the case ag his former guest claiming compens but the lie-a-bed won.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 31 May 1

Mystery object

Nato – what's that? Seventeen p cent of people in the Federal R public think Nato is either an antack girl's name or a chemical formula.

Tübingen's Wickert Institute pose question recently about the North lantic Treaty Organisation and disco that 52 per cent of interviewees did know what the West's military and litical defence shield was.

Seven per cent were on the ball could say exactly what the initials st for. A further twenty-four per cent a vague idea or made an inspired gu They said it was The Defence Treaty, Cooperation Treaty or something on lines of International Military Treaty.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 1 June 1

Pill acquitted

The contraceptive pill has been p nounced safe by the scientific a visory council of the Federal Medic Association.

At the 73rd conference of Germ doctors in Stuttgart Professor Hei Kirchhoff of Göttingen University sai "After a long period of observation of th Pill in action in this country and abro we have been able to establish that it not dangerous and more especially is n carcinogenous."

(Münchner Merkur, 23 May 197

Top names

Alexandra and Michael are the top for popularity in the Federal R public – as names, that is.

The Wickert Institute in Tübingen co ducted a survey which showed that f per cent of women in this country Alexandra's and six per cent of men called Michael.

Next on the list come Sabine, Nicol Claudia, Stephanie, and Susanne for girls For boys the next most popular names are Andreas, Markus, Stefan, Frank and Thomas.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 May 1970)

SPORT

Weight training in Mainz's 'torture chamber'

Torture chamber, a name reminiscent of medieval atrocities, may not be the official term for Mainz University physical education department's power training centre but no one would think of calling it by any other.

The torturers are always at the ready, though on a self-service basis. The instruments used are dumb-bells and weights of various kinds to be lifted, pulled, pushed or pressed with fingers, hands, arms, shoulders, legs, feet back or chest. All are there for one purpose only: to develop muscle power.

Mainz torture chamber is a favourite, not with musclebound idiots but with toprank athletes who may be students at the university, to which the sports centre is attached, but need not be, since Mainz University Sports Club does not have an exclusively student membership.

Athletes representing all disciplines sweat it out side by side day after day in Mainz. Swimmers naturally have training programmes different from those of field and track athletes but many an evening there are thirty to forty sportmen and women of various kinds in the cellar twenty yards long and ten yards wide.

Eight athletes can train on one item of equipment at a time. Take, for instance, one enormous dice-shaped device with various steel struts, weights and seating accommodation. What could look more like a latter-day torture chair? Nearly every muscle in the body can be exercised on the eight sections of this one item of equipment costing roughly 8,000 Marks.

Well-known athletes, Olympic favourites, European and national champions are among the regulars in the torture chamber. But run-of-the-mill sportsmen who want only to do something for their muscles, their circulation or their physical well-being also attend.

A little embarrassed to be alongside such famous athletes they go through the circuit, taking care first to slip a few weights off the bar.

Others come because they would like to show off rippling muscles at open-air swimming baths in the summer. For them, the body-builders, Mainz torture chamber is paradise.

First and foremost, though, the power training centre, which boasts equipment worth about 50,000 Marks, is intended for serious athletes. Physical strength is one of the most important factors in any discipline.

Additional muscle power is important not only for weight-lifters, wrestlers, boxers or shot-putters but also for sprinters, jumpers, skiers, ice-skaters, golfers and tennis-players. Even ballroom-dancers and billiard players lift weights as part of their training programmes nowadays.

Men are not the only incumbents either. Women and girls also train regularly in the torture chamber.

"Power is the twin sister of technique," says Professor Benno Wischmann, head of the department. This has been his opinion since before the war but in those days his was a voice in the wilderness.

Perfection of movement was long considered to be the be-all and end-all of performance. Schooling strength has been criminally neglected. It took the many



Ideal training conditions, but with painful effort, at the Mainz gymnasium

(Photo: Barbara Klemm)

successes notched up by American athletes, who had indulged in weight training for some time, to make this method popular here.

Toni Nett, chief coach of the Federal Republic Amateur Athletics Association and the author of several training manuals, reckons that perfection of technique is impossible without strength.

Torture chambers along Mainz lines have been built in nearly all cities and training centres and continue to be built.

Power training alone is no guarantee of sporting success, of course. In addition to muscle-training generally or with regard to a specific discipline gymnastics and running are equally important.

What is more, nearly every discipline calls for training in a specific sequence of movements designed to improve technique.

Strength is always needed, though. That is why weight training forms the basis of any sporting activity. The Mainz torture chamber with its special equipment fills the bill in every respect.

Harmonic muscle training for the entire body is as much a possibility as special training for a particular exercise, shot putting, rowing or butterfly swimming, for instance. Practically any sportsman can train for his own discipline in Mainz.

Power training is not a game. Torture chamber is, of course, an exaggeration but hard work must definitely be put in. Faces drip with sweat and track suits are drenched in the stuff. distorted faces bear witness to the extreme effort that goes into training with weights of up to eight hundredweight.

To look at them all, you would think there were some compulsion or other involved. But everyone who subjects his or her body to the demands of the torture chamber in order to train and keep fit comes of his or her own accord.

Despite the mechanics inevitable in a centre of this kind athletes feel at home in the torture chamber. "It is really comfortable here," they assure visitors. Weight training is more fun at Mainz than in most other gyms.

This is to a large extent due to lecturer Hermann Roth, who is always happy to be told the needs and suggestions of the torture chamber's inmates.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 June 1970)

Fifty years of gliding in the Rhön

As recently as the twenties Bavarian and Prussian civil servants were equally shaken by the threat of transfer to the Rhön region, mountainous country between the upper reaches of the Fulda, the Werra and the Franconian Saale.

Rumour had it in Munich and Berlin that in the Rhön the winter lasted six months of the year and that for the remaining six months it was just plain cold.

Members of the Rhön Club spent decades combatting this and other prejudices. The area finally made a name for itself with the aviators who have now been circling over the basalt hills for half a century.

Flying in the Rhön goes back to before the First World War. Darmstadt students carrying on the work of aviation pioneer Otto Lilienthal, who died in a crash in 1896, came across the bare and treeless plateau in 1911 and realised that it was ideal flying country.

Twelve months later Hans Gutermuth took off for 112 seconds, much to the astonishment of the distrustful local farmers.

The First World War led to tempestuous developments in motorised flying but the Versailles Treaty banned the manufacture of motorised aircraft in Germany.

With nothing but dismantled aircraft to go on, pilots recalled early attempts to fly without engines – and remembered the Rhön.

They lived in tents and old barracks and had to saw each strut by hand. Every crash set them back weeks. But in the summer of 1920 Oskar Ursinus, a pioneer of flying in the Rhön, started the first of the legendary Rhön contests together with two dozen other enthusiasts in their fragile craft. Wolfgang Klemperer of Aachen won, staying aloft for 142 seconds.

The number of competitors and the standards of performance improved year by year. Gliders no longer merely glided. They soared above their take-off height. In 1922 Hentzen and Martens stayed in the air for nearly three hours and Bubi Nehring managed the first destination flight to nearby Milseburg.

Max Kege, the Rhön's flying policeman, became the first to utilise the upwinds of storms. Fritz Stamer, one of the best-known Rhön flying instructors, shot over the fences and past the hospital in 1928 in a rocket-assisted glider.

About 1930 or so the secrets of thermics came to light. In the sixteenth race, in 1935, five Rhön gliders flew more than 300 miles to Brno. Three years later Romeis and Scheidthauer shot up upwind tunnels to an altitude of over 30,000 feet, landing safely by parachute.

Thirteen pilots took off for Berlin and made it. Others circled over New York and Tokyo. At the last race more than 10,000 cars belonging to glider fans were parked around the pilots' encampment.

After the Second World War the few remaining Rhön pilots were left with nothing but piles of rubble. The main hangar had been bombed in 1944, the famous aviation college was flattened and all other buildings in the area were requisitioned by the US air force.

Hardly anyone thought in terms of gliding again, but in 1950 Wolf Hirth and a number of incurables founded the Federal Republic Aero Club in the back room of a Gersfeld inn.

When the Allied flight restrictions were lifted a little in 1951 Alex Schleicher of Poppenhausen supplied the first plane and Herr Stieler, a Fulda local government official, saw to it that a new hangar was provided.

Since then aircraft have again circled over the area. Countless holidaymakers visit the glider town and instructors are only too happy to fulfil generally hesitant requests for a spin round the Rhön.

Many a passenger who first gazed anxiously at terra firma has come back the following year to take a gliding course. Since 1955 nearly 5,000 learners have taken their pilot's licences in the Rhön. They have ranged from apprentices, secretaries and high-ranking civil servants to simple housewives.

Instructor Ernst Maslo has arranged for another fifteen courses this year. The main events in anniversary year are the junior championships, held recently, and the European championships in the H 1 class, to be held in July.

A number of aero-sport association conferences are also to be held in the Rhön and, of course, many gliding enthusiasts will be spending their holidays in the many small towns and villages of the Hessian and Franconian Rhön.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 May 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60

Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50

Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80

Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 60
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—

Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15

Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 6.—

Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d

